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The Nation's Business

Back to Party Lines at Ottawa

Bennett's Policy on Empire Sound

Best Men Needed in Cabinet

NEW BROOMS AT OTTAWA

TO THE independent observer of national affairs, many features of Monday's election results must appeal as eminently satisfactory. The break-down of such solid blocs as the Liberal group in Quebec and the Conservative group in Toronto and the election of many Conservatives in Western provinces mark an earnest return to the old two-party system for the first time since the 1911 election. In the next house the line of battle will be drawn chiefly between Liberals and Conservatives. There will be no line of cleavage between Quebec and Saskatchewan, between some eastern industrial group and some western farm group. Every province has elected Conservatives. Every province has elected Liberals. No section or group in Canada will dominate; no section or group in Canada will be unrepresented on the government side. or on ented on the government side, or on results are a step in the direction of greater national unity.

* * *

THE clear-cut majority accorded to Mr. Bennett is also promising for it means strong government and therefore is likely to mean better and sounder government. It was greatly feared that a Bennett victory would mean a tenuous Conservative hold on power which would leave the country in a state of instability. But Mr. Bennett has a majority sufficient to enable him to plan a few years ahead; to shape a policy and to work it out. Mr. Bennett has never won the vociferous acclaim of the Canadian multitude. He has an opportunity now to stir the popular imagination. If he uses that opportunity well he may greatly enhance his prestige which is today, of course, higher than ever before. It is doubtful if many Canadians voted for Mr. Bennett personally. Rather they voted to turn the old government out. The business and the political cycle joined. Business recession put Mr. King in power in 1921 and it turned him out in 1930.

* * *

NATURALLY Mr. Bennett's policies will be awaited with great interest, that is, the practical application of the policies that he theoretically advanced on the election platform. The primary subject of discussion in the election campaign was that of Canada's economic relations with the Empire. The policy advocated by Mr. Bennett was to extend as rapidly as possible intra-Empire trading by a system of negotiated preferential tariffs. He was definitely opposed to the granting by Canada of preferences for which this country received no return. Mr. Bennett did not disdain to approach the forthcoming Imperial conference in a spirit of bargaining. Mr. Bennett's logic is unassailable. Business men know that the only bargain that is lasting is the one that is mutually satisfactory. Mr. Bennett's stand is the one that has consistently been taken by The Financial Post and we can not but feel that Mr. Bennett will do much for the permanent advancement of the economic welfare of Canada and the Empire.

* * *

IN DOMESTIC affairs the results under the Conservative regime will be determined by the character of the administrative material selected to head the government departments. Mr. Bennett will find it difficult to match the King cabinet man for man. There were strong men in that cabinet, men of executive ability. Mr. Bennett's cabinet material is none too plentiful. He has indicated that his policy will be to choose his cabinet from the elected representatives of the people, an unnecessary, almost cheap promise and one he might well forget. Canada requires the best men to head its government services and if the elected Conservatives do not supply the necessary material Mr. Bennett should not hesitate to step outside that small circle for his men. He can find seats, if he wills, for two or three big business executives not now in political life. He can find in the Senate, or later on appoint to the Senate, other brainy administrators. Such departments as agriculture, trade and commerce or labor must not be entrusted to mere politicians. They must be politicians plus. Mr. Bennett should endeavor to get such a man as J. S. McLean, president of Canada Packers, to head the department of agriculture.

* * *

THE temptation will be strong for the new prime minister to scrap half-finished works initiated by the Liberals, and start afresh. But he will find that the King administration gave the country pretty good government and started a number of worth-while jobs that might well be completed. The Tariff Board has undertaken most extensive researches into various industries. The material obtained under the patient studies of William H. Moore is too valuable to be thrown into the discard. It should be studied by the Conservatives and the researches continued.

* * *

TARIFFS AND IMPORTS

EX-PRESIDENT COOLIDGE in a recent article points out that United States experience of over a generation shows that tariff increases have been followed by large increases in imports. He thinks the most reasonable explanation is that protection encouraged business and a

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

BORDEN'S DEAL ON CITY DAIRY AGAIN MOOTED

Common Holders May Be Offered Four Shares For Five

CASH ON PREFERRED

Opposition May Develop; Some Investors Opposed; Sale Would Require 75% Approval

Somewhat erratic movements in the shares of City Dairy, Toronto, in the last few days have revived reports that an offer to purchase the company will be submitted to shareholders soon. Borden Co. is the reputed buyer.

No information could be obtained from any director, but it is reported from quarters usually well informed on this stock that the preferred shareholders will be offered cash, while the common shareholders will be offered an exchange of stock.

May Get Seven-Eighths Borden

The basis of exchange has not been stated, officially or otherwise, but it is believed, from the movement of the stock, the offer is somewhere between five shares of City Dairy for four of Borden, to seven-eighths of City Dairy for one of Borden.

City Dairy has been fluctuating between 66 and 64, while Borden stock has been selling around 80 on the New York Stock exchange.

City Dairy preferred is $125 bid, with few transactions. When it recently sold at $150 it was believed that the purchases were on behalf of the Borden Co., which desired to have a substantial voting strength in the company. The preferred shares, of which there are 7,000 outstanding, control the company because each share has 16 votes, to one vote per share of common. There are 92,400 shares of common.

Require 75 Per Cent

It is understood that the by-laws of the company require that any sale be ratified by 75 per cent of the shares represented at the meeting called for the purpose of considering the sale. This means that 26 per cent of the votes, in opposition, could block the deal.

While the indicated basis of exchange fixes a high valuation on the company, in view of prevailing conditions in the financial world, it is not believed that all of the shareholders of the company favor a sale. In some quarters, however, it is believed that any deal which is submitted by the directors with the board's recommendation for acceptance will be ratified by the shareholders unless an unexpected and organized opposition develops.

Return Would Be Larger

At the outset, at least, if the rumored sale is made, City Dairy shareholders will receive a larger dividend return. City Dairy is currently paying $2 per share, although it is understood that, if it had not been for the death of W. J. Northgrave, president and general manager, and the subsequent negotiations, the rate would have been increased.

The company reported $3.40 per share earnings on the common for 1929 after capital expenditures, paid out of earnings, of probably $2 per share. In the present year there have been no major expenditures of this nature, so that the report for the year should show a material increase available for dividends. Profits, it is understood, have been on approximately the same basis as the previous year, with losses in sales in some departments offset by increases in others.

Borden Co. is paying $3 per share. If the deal goes through on a basis of five shares of City Dairy for four of Borden, the return to City Dairy shareholders thus would be increased by 20 per cent. If the basis of exchange is seven-eighths of a share of Borden for one of City Dairy, the increase in return will be in excess of 30 per cent.

Loblaw Preferred Got $140

Whether or not the deal, if proposed, will go through, will depend, however, largely on the attitude of the preferred shareholders. The stock normally sells on a basis to yield

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

United States Absorption Of Companies in Canada Threatens Stock Markets

CANADIAN stock exchanges and the financial community generally must view with concern the tendency of Canadian companies to sell out and thus become subsidiaries of United States organizations. It inevitably follows that the shares of the Canadian company sold to foreign interests are taken off the Canadian exchanges and, even if the shares of the parent company are listed, the real market remains in New York city.

This lessening of the importance of Canadian exchanges has its reflections in the business done by brokers, the loaning activities of banks—which thus are encouraged more often to use the New York call-loan market for employment of surplus funds—and leaves a larger percentage of Canadians to look outside for profitable investments.

The Toronto stock exchange especially should be concerned with the move to New York. The Toronto board is not now burdened with a surfeit of active and sound stocks and the removal of additional stocks will leave that exchange almost entirely dependent on issues of rather unimportant companies or issues in which there is a comparatively small public interest.

* * *

IN THE past, brokers have been inclined to support any suggestion for the absorption of a Canadian company into a larger United States organization. This, it is submitted, is not truly in the interest of either the broker or his clientéle as a whole, and it is contended that brokers advisedly would use their influence to prevent the sale of sound companies unless the advantages of such a sale are overwhelmingly evident and in the interest of shareholders. In all of the active stocks, brokers undoubtedly are important influences either on their own account or on behalf of their clients.

The rumored sale of City Dairy is a case in point. From the point of view of the Canadian dairyman, possibly of the consumer, certainly of the stock exchange and the investment public, it is advisable that the company remain purely Canadian in management and ownership. Moreover, it is debatable if a sale would be in the interest of the shareholders; except in the matter of mere size, City Dairy is as sound as any in the dairy business on this continent and under continued good management, the investment should be increasingly satisfactory to shareholders.

* * *

COMPETITION is keen in the dairy business. But for Canadians tacitly to admit that they would consider a sale because of this condition is to admit a lack of energy and resource. Changes are inevitable in any organization as time goes on, but it is a poor tribute to the coming generation of the business community to believe that good management and a wise and resourceful board of directors could not be procured as older men are compelled or desire to relinquish the more strenuous of their duties. Certainly there are any number of competent men who would be complimented by an invitation to join the board of such a sound company as City Dairy.

It is hoped that the shareholders of the company realize that their opportunities of continued successful experience are as good in City Dairy as in a United States company which apparently is seeking further to invade the Canadian dairy field. The experience of the Massey-Harris Co., which never made so much progress before it definitely was placed beyond the risk of capture by a United States company, should encourage the shareholders of City Dairy to face the future with more confidence than has been indicated by report in the last few weeks.

Hudson's Bay Power Co. Bond Issue is Imminent

Contracts With Hydro-Electric and Abitibi Assure Profits—May Change Name to Indicate Power Solely in Ontario

Announcement of a $20,000,000 bond issue of Hudson's Bay Power Co., the wholly owned subsidiary of Abitibi Power & Paper Co., is believed to be imminent. A new name for the company which is to develop 275,000 horsepower of electrical energy at Abitibi canyon, a point on the Abitibi river, 64 miles north of Cochrane, is understood to be under consideration in order to emphasize the fact that the power originates in Ontario, that it will be the most important source of power to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in northern Ontario at rates below what has hitherto been available and that the remaining power will be supplied to Ontario plants of Abitibi Power & Paper solely.

Issue is Well Guarded

There is every reason to expect that the issue will be well received. The bond market is active and issues of public utility companies at favorable rates are in great demand. Moreover, estimated and guaranteed earnings are about double interest requirements. The Hydro Electric Power Commission is under contract to purchase 85,000 horsepower upon completion of the plant not later than October, 1932, and to increase the amount of power purchased until a total of 100,000 horsepower is purchased in 1936 and annually thereafter. This contract expires in 1971 with right of renewal until 1982. Though rates are low this contract alone is believed to make the position of the bondholders safe, but the situation is further safeguarded by a contract from the parent company, Abitibi Power & Paper Co., to buy all the remaining power developed and not purchased by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Continuity of operation of mills of Abitibi Power and Paper Co. and permanent development of limits from which the pulpwood is drawn are looked upon as assured by officials of the company. The power taken by Abitibi Power & Paper Co. is to be used in making important reductions in operating costs for coal.

With these two sources of revenue to draw from, net earnings available for the first seven years of complete operation, available for bond interest and reserves, have been estimated by George F. Hardy, consulting engineer, New York City, to increase by steady stages from $2,172,000 for the year 1932-33 to $2,868,500 for the year 1938-39, whereas the annual interest requirement on these bonds is $1,100,000. That Abitibi Power & Paper Co. accepts this estimate as conservative is indicated by the fact that the latter contracts to pay for power held available for in each year a sum which, when added to payments received from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, shall be sufficient to assure the Hudson's Bay Power Co. of earnings at least equal to the estimate made by Mr. Hardy. Abitibi also guarantees not to sell control so long as any of the bonds are outstanding. It contracts as well to finish the five units developing not less than 275,000 horsepower, including all necessary transmission lines, distributing and other facilities, on or before October 1, 1932.

Becomes Great Power Producer

Abitibi Power & Paper Co., which is already one of the world's most important paper producers with eight newsprint and one fine paper mill, advances through the contracts made by Hudson's Bay Power Co. to a position of great importance as a power producer in Canada. It is one of the largest owners of developed and undeveloped water power sites in the Dominion, and of its 700,000 horsepower it has developed already 225,000 horse power, and with the completion of the Abitibi Canyon development it will have a total of 500,100 horsepower developed. The fol-

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Bankers Saw Tide Turn But Missed Tidal Wave

Canadian bank managers called the turn in the tide against the King government but they did not predict the tidal wave. They forecast losses and trouble for King but not absolute defeat. They prophesied a host of close fights, and these eventuated, but the winners in a number of these close contests, where only a handful of votes separated the two leading candidates, were not the individuals favored by the bankers to win.

The 3,000 Canadian bank managers who joined in sending to The Financial Post their forecasts of the probable results in their constituencies forecast a swing from the Liberals to the Conservatives but their forecasts were made too early to foresee a complete upset such as Monday brought forth.

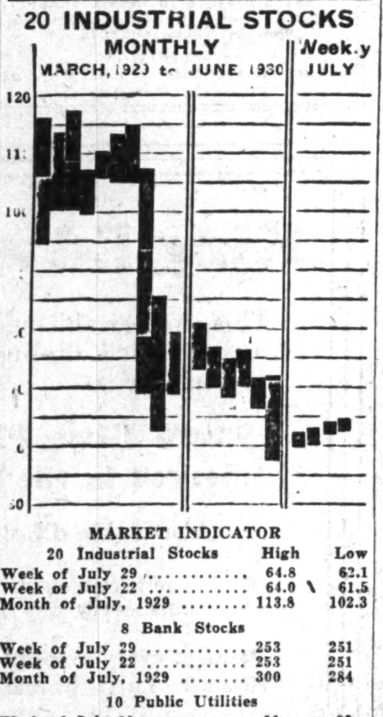
Nevertheless the bankers' forecast gave the first indication of the way public sentiment was swinging.

Practically all of the ridings that turned over on Monday had been put definitely in the doubtful column by the bankers' forecast but in many of these doubtful seats the majority selection by the bankers was wrong. On the other hand a number of the upsets were clearly indicated in the bankers' forecast.

The bankers' selections were made in June. Subsequently a great many additional factors were brought into the campaign such as new or extraneous issues; further adverse developments in the business situation; three cornered contests; exceptionally strong candidates coming late into the fight, etc.

The bankers' forecast may be taken as having fairly represented the best available opinion as of about the end of June. It is apparent then that the Conservative campaign proved a better vote winner than the Liberal campaign; that more of the fence-straddlers among the voters were swung over to the Bennett side than to the King side. It is also apparent that there was a deep under-cover sentiment in favor of a change. a sentiment that did not come out strongly before election day but which showed in the voting.

Stock Market



MARKET INDICATOR

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of July 29	64.8	62.1
Week of July 22	64.0	61.5
Month of July, 1929	113.8	102.3
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of July 29	253	251
Week of July 22	253	251
Month of July, 1929	300	284
10 Public Utilities		
Week of July 29	91	89
Week of July 22	91	89
Month of July, 1929	118	108

BELL RECORDS NET INCREASE 17,687 'PHONES

Thirteen Operations Necessary to Secure Net Gain of One Station

WITHDRAWALS MANY

Present Indications Point to Slim Margin Between Earnings and Stock Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A net gain of one telephone by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in the first half of 1930, meant the handling of 13 units; in other words, for every seven new stations installed, six stations were disconnected.

This is the essence of the operating results of the company in the period from January to June 30 last. In respect to the net gain, the showing was disappointing. But on the other hand, the determined drive made by the company for new subscribers met with unqualified success and the fact that it is possible to report a net gain in stations for the half year is considered more encouraging than the figures would indicate.

Following its usual custom, the management prepared an estimate as to the number of installations which might be expected in 1930, based upon past experience and current indications.

Went Beyond Estimate

For the half year, the company estimated that it would place in service 124,500 new stations. This number was exceeded, largely due to the excellent work of the sales force and employees. At the end of June, a survey showed that 125,403 stations had been installed. This compared with 124,867 in the corresponding period of 1929.

Offsetting this splendid showing, however, was an unusually large number of withdrawals. From experience, the company has been able to forecast with a fair degree of accuracy, the number of stations which it can expect to be withdrawn from service during the year.

Conditions in the past six months have been far from normal, however and the withdrawals reached the unusually large total of 107,716.

Net Gain of 17,687

Thus for the six months period just ended, there was a net gain in stations of 17,687.

To accomplish this result, it was necessary for the company to handle 233,119 orders—125,403 installations and 107,716 withdrawals. This was equivalent to 13 operations to record a net gain of one station.

The amount of work involved in providing installations and making withdrawals can be readily imagined. The task would have been stupendous had it not been for the fact that in the case of withdrawals, it is frequently the custom to leave the station intact, only disconnecting the service. Thus when a new tenant moves in, it is a comparatively simple matter to provide service.

Revenue Likely Unchanged

No official information is available as to the trend of revenues this year. Judging by the fact that the number of stations in operation shows relatively little change and that the easing up of business, especially in brokerage circles, has affected long distance toll traffic, it is hardly likely that the company will be able to report any material improvement over last year's earnings. In 1929, the company earned a trifle over $40,000,000. Owing to heavier carrying charges on the funded debt and interest on bank loans, the amount available for distribution on the common stock was slightly under that reported in 1928. Share earnings were equivalent to $9.01, as against dividend payments of $8.

Current Charges Heavier

While it is possible for operating revenue to be larger for 1930, it does not seem likely at the moment that share earnings will be as large at $9.01. In the first place the company interest charges will be heavier than in 1929. An issue of $5,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds was sold in February, while another issue of $7,500,000 5 per cent bonds was sold in June, making a total addition to the funded debt of $12,500,000.

On top of this, there will be an additional 140,000 shares of common stock to be considered in this year's financial returns. This stock was offered to shareholders in the form of rights last August. Final payment was made on April 1 and the shares participated in dividends from April 15, 1930.

As a result of this additional financing the company has outstanding a funded debt of $67,500,000, not including $2,556,820 of notes sold to Pension Fund Trustees. The common stock outstanding at present amounts to $75,359,900, or 753,599 shares of $100 par value each.

In order to meet dividend charges this year, it will be necessary to report higher net earnings than was the case in 1929.

Can Meet Dividend

There is no doubt about the ability of the management to meet dividend charges on the common stock. Over the last 7 years, there were two occasions when the company did not earn its full dividend requirements, namely, 1925 and 1926. The regular dividend of $8 a share has been maintained and earnings would have to be seriously curtailed before the management would depart from its policy of paying the 8 per cent dividend.

Business is Braced By 1930 Conditions; Buyer Calls Tune

C. L. Burton Says Canadian Situation is Working Out Satisfactorily

RENEWING FORCES

Suggests Interchange of British and Canadian Students —Simpsons Do More Business

"Business in Canada is on a satisfactory footing," was the reply made to questions of a representative of The Financial Post by C. L. Burton, president and general manager of Simpsons, Ltd., which does a departmental and mail order business from coast to coast in Canada. "All the blue ruin talk of politicians does not mean a thing. We are not having such a period of easy prosperity as in 1928 and part of 1929. Such times give business men soft muscles. Now everybody has to be alert and he knows that he must strive to the utmost to give the buyer greater value for his money. The buyer is getting much greater value for his money as a result. Simpsons, for example, are selling more goods than ever before to more people and giving more for every dollar. That sort of thing is going on everywhere.

"Many small merchants, who have not the wide ramifications of business that the large departmental stores have, may not have been aware of the exact reasons why their merchandise was not moving from their shelves, but they have been keenly alive to the fact and they have been very busy trying to find the prices and the goods which will attract custom. It is no use talking to the retailer of what goods should sell for if he finds that the public will not pay the price. The customer decides the price.

Customer Decides the Price

"The customer decided the price when it was high. Why, for instance, did radio manufacturers develop radios at such a rate and with such wonderful scientific improvements if the American public especially had not been willing to take new radios every two years in order to have the latest. When the public stopped buying the undoubted value of the products did not prevent inventories piling up. They had to be sacrificed and the industry is adapting itself to the new buying levels and desires of the public. The automobile manufacturers have been going through a somewhat similar process. One Chicago woman said to me, 'I live in an apartment but I have been moving about once every two years because I must always have the most modern and best that is available.' That spirit in recent years kept apartment houses going up, but how about the stability of a 20-year bond issued for such a building where many of the inmates considered improvements archaic after two years. I said to her, 'I have just returned from a trip through the southern counties of England and enjoyed to the full the beauties and interesting buildings to be found everywhere. The people who live there have been living under much the same though improving, conditions as to houses and comforts for hundreds of years, but they have built something so worth-while that

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Standard Steel Year Hitting 1928 Level

Standard Steel Construction Co., which produces structural steel frames for buildings, bridges and patented batchers and mixers and other steel equipment for road-making and paving, is reported to have had a good level of business in the first six months of 1930. While not up to the level attained in the corresponding period of 1930, it is understood that results compare favorably with those attained in 1928, the best previous year in the steel construction business in Canada.

As this company earned its preferred stock dividend nine times over in 1929, it has plenty of leeway before that dividend is endangered. At the end of 1929 its current assets were 4.63 times the current liabilities, and it is understood that that position was improved during the first six months of 1930 until the ratio is now 9 to 1.

Canada Wire Orders Ahead For Half Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Business of the Canada Wire & Cable Co., for the first half of the current year, was ahead of that for the corresponding period a year ago. The large amount of construction and hydro-electric work going on throughout the country has been instrumental in providing Canada Wire with a good volume of business.

Through its connection with the Nesbitt-Thomson group of public utilities, the company is in a favorable position to secure contracts on a large amount of new business. B.C. Power Corp., North Western Power Co., Canada Northern Power, and Southern Canada Power are all actively engaged in carrying out new projects employing the use of Canada Wire's products.

There are other fields which the company has to draw upon; in fact all industries using copper wire, cables, and steel wire ropes and cables. Contracts have been received from Beauharnois and other companies.

Prospects are Good

Prospects for the last half of the year are considered to be satisfactory. There is no apparent slacking up in hydro electric projects and expectations are that the company will finish the year with a good volume of business on hand.

During 1929, Canada Wire reported substantial earnings on its capital stock. Profits available on the preferred stock amounted to $29.52 a share; on the 45,000 class A stock, $15.35 a share; and on class B stock, $5.67 a share.

Though there has not been a very active market for either the A or B shares, both issues have a fairly large following and the market is well supported. The B stock has been as high as 41 this year and is now selling in the early 30's. There was talk of paying a dividend on this issue, but so far the management has taken no action.

Stock Markets Respond To Decisive Election

Canadian stock markets, which failed to move upward to any appreciable extent in sympathy with New York strength during July, had a spurt of strength immediately following election day. This improvement of sentiment resulted from the fact that the Conservative party had received a good, working majority instead of the stalemate which most observers feared, and also the addresses of Hon. R. B. Bennett promising increased protection for Canadian industries led to improved sentiment with regard to those companies whose earnings would most materially be benefited by increased duties. It is unlikely that the latter improvement will be maintained until a meeting of Parliament and the Speech From The Throne indicate whether or not early measures will be taken in the direction of increased protection.

Hon. Mr. Bennett's promises with regard to the steel industry had an effect on stocks of these companies, farm implement companies, farm implement companies especially showing improvement. Stocks of textile companies, most affected by foreign competition, were more active.

The promised tariff increases which promoted market strength in Canada had an adverse effect in New York City where it was feared that higher duties would work unfavorably on companies with large exports to Canada.

The election removes an unsettling factor from the market which is therefore in a better condition to respond to real news of business improvement of a world-wide character. This may be slow in coming but there is growing confidence in Europe that the bottom of the depression has been reached and that revival will soon be in order. United States sentiment is improving and even the most conservative opinion in New York City now admits that business could be expected to improve in a gradual kind of way from now on if it were not for the distress under which agricultural sections of the population are laboring. Even that condition, they think, may develop its own corrective if the Federal Farm Board maintains its present apparent policy of sitting tight with the surplus wheat and cotton which they have bought and not interfering with the marketing of the new wheat and cotton crops in any way.

Durant Motors Expects Fair Results for 1930

Operations of Durant Motors of Canada are on a lower scale than at the same time last year. Roy D. Kerby, president and general manager, however, expects that the showing over the entire year will be fairly creditable and acceptable to the shareholders.

In accordance with his usual policy of informing the shareholders from time to time, Mr. Kerby has sent a letter to shareholders to the effect that in spite of all the obstacles presented by business depression the company is in a relatively stronger position than a year ago even though the volume of business was down in common with all other automobile companies. Every possible economy was being effected.

ELECTION OVER, STOCK MARKET EVINCES RELIEF

Uncertainty Ended, Trading Stronger on Less Narrow List

SOME ISSUES RISE

New Government Expected to Aid Industries, Especially Textiles, Needing Tariff

News of the decisive decision at the polls was received with general satisfaction in financial and business circles. Though no one looks for any overnight change in current conditions, optimism is more pronounced than for several weeks past.

This changed attitude of mind was reflected in broader trading on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges on Tuesday morning. Not only were more issues traded in and the volume heavier, but gains were fairly widespread.

It is thought, too, that the market will give a better account of itself this fall, when there is a seasonal revival in securities. This better feeling, however, is probably as much due to the relief of getting the election out of the way as to any faith in immediate wonders being effected by the new government.

Expect Tariff Changes

Uppermost in the thoughts of investors here, however, is the belief that the Bennett government will provide more adequate protection to those industries which have, financially or otherwise, been affected by the tariff policy of the King government.

Dom. Textile Favored

Along these lines, it is anticipated that the textile industry will be given preferred attention. An examination of the financial report of the textile operators over the past two years, provides plenty of evidence of hard times existing in that industry. Some of the companies are in precarious financial position, while even the strongest are in need of bolstering up.

Expected changes in the textile tariff are reflected in the move of Dominion Textile's stock, which has scored an advance of about 10 points in the last week. Other companies have not come in for much attention, due to the fact that their earning power has been so seriously curtailed that some time must necessarily elapse before they are back on their feet.

Expect More Activity

The stronger interest in other stocks is largely attributable to the expectation that many contemplated projects will be proceeded with and that business will be brisker.

The steel stocks, as a group, have firmed up. The King government granted substantial concessions to this industry and it is hardly to be expected that the Conservatives will make any radical changes. If the change in government, however, brings about the expected improvements, there should be more business for the steel companies to handle.

The same applies to the structural

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THIRD C. G. I. T. REFLECTS LOSSES IN MARKET VALUE

Portfolio Includes Some of Soundest Canadian Securities

The first report published of Third Canadian General Investment Trust, covering the year ended December 31, 1929, shows investments at cost, plus accrued dividends and interest, of $3,334,265. At the date of the balance sheet, these investments had a market value of $2,678,850, or a depreciation of $632,760. It is stated in the preamble to the report, signed by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and W. W. Evans, that since the close of the fiscal year there has been some recovery in the values of the securities held by the trust.

Income from dividends and interest less interest paid, totalled $77,175. Profit on sale of investments was $249,901, leaving $327,076 gross profit. Management and other expenses took $60,479. Two dividends paid in 1929 required $41,913, leaving a nominal surplus of $224,683, subject to income taxes and the depreciation in the book value of the investments.

Owes Brokers $388,647

The outstanding and paid-up capital of the company amounts to $3,258,683. The paid-in surplus, being premium on share capital, is $51,305. Other liabilities are $388,647 owing brokers, $7,656 dividends payable and $54,035 in sundry liabilities.

On the assets side, the company has $27,830 cash, loans to Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust of $48,237 and loans to other associated companies, since liquidated, of $431,269. The underwriting commission of $143,410, with the book value of the securities, brings the gross assets to $3,985,011.

Third Canadian General Investment Trust was organized by Mr. Meighen and Mr. Evans a little more than a year ago with a view to interesting British capital to a greater extent in securities on this side of the Atlantic. Virtually all of the stock was sold in Britain and the board includes T. B. Job, Liverpool, Rt. Hon. the Lord Queenborough, G.B.E.; R. W. Sharples, O.B.E., and Sir Ronald Waterhouse, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.

Sir Robert Borden Resigns

Sir Robert Borden has announced his resignation from the board owing to his inability to attend the meetings. Other Canadian members of the board are Sir Henry Drayton, W. W. Evans, R. T. Evans, E. W. Kneeland, Winnipeg, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C., and Allan Ross, Toronto.

The company's capital was largely assembled in the latter part of the fiscal year so that the return from dividends and interest should be considered in relation to the average capital employed. Moreover, the depreciation in market values probably was more severe if, as can be assumed, the company's purchases were rather large prior to the market crash of October and November.

The company's investment list is not so long as that of its associated first trust and some securities which have suffered most severely which are in the first trust's portfolio, are absent from the list of the third trust. The list includes many United States stocks and these Canadian securities:

Bonds

City of Edmonton, 5½; Dominion of Canada; 5½; town of Burlington, 6; town of Goderich, 6; town of Walkerville, 5½; Algoma Central Railway, 5; City Dairy, Winnipeg, 6; Fraser Companies, 6 per cent notes; Fraser Companies 6½ per cent debentures; Goodyear Cotton 6 per cent; McColl Frontenac 6 per cent convertible; Robert McNish & Co., 6 per cent; Ottawa Light 5 per cent; Pacific Coast Terminal, 7 per cent.

Preferred Stocks

Abitibi Power & Paper; Beatty Bros.; Biltmore Hats; Canadian Car & Foundry; Canada Packers; Dufferin Paving; Eastern Bakeries; Frost Steel & Wire; Simpsons Ltd.; St. Lawrence Paper; Standard Paving; Supertest Petroleum; Traders Finance Corp. series "A."

Banks, Trusts and Insurance

Bank of Montreal; Bank of Toronto; Canadian Fire Insurance; Canadian Insurance Shares; Chartered Trust & Executor; Great West Life; London & Western Trusts; Sterling Trusts; Toronto General Trusts; Trusts & Guarantee Co.

Railway and Utilities

Canadian Pacific Railway; British Columbia Power; Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated; Power Corp. of Canada; Winnipeg Electric.

Oils and Industrial Common

British American Oil; Imperial Oil; International Petroleum; Supertest Petroleum; Abitibi Power & Paper; Beatty Bros.; Biltmore Hats; Brompton Pulp & Paper; Canada Bread; Canada Packers; Canadian Bronze; Canadian Car & Foundry; Canadian Industrial Alcohol Class "B"; City Dairy; Dufferin Paving; Eastern Bakeries; Ford of Canada "A" and "B"; Fraser Companies; Frost Steel & Wire; General Steel Wares; Goodyear of Canada; International Nickel; Hayes, Wheels & Forgings; International Proprietaries; Massey-Harris Co.; Pacific Coast Terminals; Page-Hersey Tubes; Riverside Silk Mills; Rogers-Majestic Corp.; St. Regis Paper; Simpsons, Ltd., Class "V"; Steel of Canada; St. Lawrence Paper.

BRUCK SILK MILLS
LIMITED

Weavers Dyers Throwsters
Finishers Silk Printers

Sales Offices
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Mills at Cowansville, Que.

Zimmerknit Interest Will be Passed Aug. 1

Action Taken to Conserve Cash Position—Bondholders, Directors and Company's Bankers Are Working Out Operating Plan

The annual report of Zimmerknit, Limited, for the year ended April 30, 1930, which is expected to be mailed to shareholders some time during the next week or two, will show a substantial reduction in the company's cash position, due to the writing down of inventories. The material decline which has taken place in commodity prices during the past year will be reflected in the position of this company.

During the past two years, the management of the company have made important changes in the manufacturing end of the business through replacing several former lines of merchandise with new lines. This, together with the fact that general business conditions in the industry have been unsatisfactory, has reduced the operating profit to a point where the directors feel it advisable, in order to conserve the company's cash position, not to pay the interest due on August 1 on the first mortgage bonds.

At the present time, the directors of the company, together with the trustee for the bondholders and the company's bankers, are endeavoring to work out a plan for the continued operation of the company on a more satisfactory basis. A definite announcement in this connection will probably be made shortly.

DOMINION TEXTILE STOCK ATTRACTS MORE ATTENTION

Advances Several Points in Value in Expectation Bennett Victory

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In anticipation of a Conservative victory, which in turn would enhance the possibilities of a favorable change in the tariff, stock of the Dominion Textile Company has advanced several points in value. The movement got under way about ten days ago, when the stock was selling around 65 and under steady accumulation the stock advanced to 76, and then eased off slightly.

The textile industry has been as hard hit as any manufacturing activity in the Dominion over the last two or three years. The cause has been primarily due to the fact that a surplus of cotton has caused a material decline in raw material values, which in turn has unsettled the market. The situation has been further complicated by the introduction of new materials which has restricted the market for cotton products. This has resulted in keen competition among the crude cotton manufacturers for a market and, as alleged, has resulted in the dumping of cotton goods in the Canadian market by American and English producers.

Has Sought Relief

Application has been made to the Federal Government on numerous occasions for relief from the dumping of foreign manufacturers, but no change was made in the tariff. The volume of sales and manufacturing profits of all the Canadian textile operators have been seriously affected during the last two years. Some of the companies have operated at a deficit and have been forced to forego or cut dividends on their stock.

Dominion Textile Company, as the largest and strongest financially, has been able to weather the storm to date. While its earnings have been satisfactorily maintained in view of all conditions, there has been a lack of confidence in textile securities in general, and the value of Dominion Textiles stock has materially depreciated. While it is recognized that Dominion Textiles could continue to pay the dividend on its common stock without unduly impairing its capital position, yet with the feeling of uneasiness in regard to the outlook for the textile industry, investors have been chary about buying Textile stock.

The situation is more fully appreciated by realization of the fact that for many years the stock of Dominion Textile Company has been considered one of the soundest securities on the Canadian market. Dividends have been paid regularly and the financial position has always been one of strength. Over the last four months, however, the stock has steadily depreciated and even at current levels is returning the high yield of nearly 7 per cent.

ELECTION OVER, STOCK MARKET EVINCES RELIEF

(Continued from page 1)

steel and railway equipment companies. In the latter class additional orders will depend more upon an improvement in freight traffic than in a change of government.

Dominion Bridge, Canadian Car, National Steel Car, Hamilton Bridge, Sarnia Bridge, and others are confident of the outlook for the balance of the year. In the case of Dominion Bridge, that company has been estimating on a substantial amount of new business. With a protectionist government in power, it is likely that these projected developments will be proceeded with without delay.

Companies like Canada Cement, Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Robert Mitchell, etc., would benefit from any quickening in constructional activities. If Mr. Bennett carries out only a fraction of his pre-election promises, there will be plenty of work in many lines of industry.

Issues like Enamel & Heating, General Steel Wares, Cockshutt Plow and Massey-Harris, depressed by the Dunning Budget, came in for favorable attention and in the case of Enamel & Heating, registered substantial appreciation.

DOMINION STORES SALES INCREASE OVER HALF YEAR

Earnings of $244,456 Are Lower But Dividend Well Covered

Net earnings of Dominion Stores Ltd., for the first 6 months of 1930 amount to $244,456 or 88 cents per share on the common after all charges including provision for Federal income tax, according to a statement just issued by the company. The dividends on the 272,269 common shares of 30 cents per quarter were well earned but the net profit declined from that of the corresponding period of 1929 when $268,724 was earned.

Sales for the six months were $12,296,797 as compared with $12,145,142 for the same period in 1929, an increase of $151,655 or some 1.2 per cent. The dollar volume of sales was affected by the decline in commodity prices. The number of stores operating on June 30, 1930, was 504 as compared with 516 as of the same date in 1929.

The decrease in net profits as compared with the corresponding period for last year, while attributable in part to the much less favorable business conditions prevailing this year, has been caused in the main by the absorbing into operations of many of the expenses incidental to the equipping during the period of over sixty stores, in locations considered suitable for the purpose, as combination grocery and meat markets, coupled with the initial operating problems bound to accompany the company's branching out into the business of handling fresh meats in many of its stores.

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

more prosperous people bought more goods abroad. To this we might add that the increased imports were not necessarily finished products. The United States is not as fortunate in her own resources as the British Empire. She must import a very long list of raw or only semi-manufactured.

It is very much in the interest of the United States to have a prosperous and friendly British Empire. Her big men see this and we have no fear from the noisy talking of some Washington senators. They are always more or less an annoyance to the President who is the choice of the whole United States and not small sections of it.

BOND ISSUE IMMINENT FOR GREAT DEVELOPMENT H. B. POWER CO.

(Continued from page 1)

lowing list shows that the latest development overshadows everything previously attempted by the Abitibi at ten other sites:

	Horsepower
Iroquois Falls, Ont.	25,000
Twin Falls	30,000
Island Falls	60,000
Smooth Rock Falls	9,500
Sturgeon Falls	11,000
Crystal Falls	9,000
Espanola	20,000
Sault Ste. Marie	17,000
Kakabeka Falls	35,000
Murray Bay	8,600
Hudson's Bay Power	275,000
	500,100

Development is Huge

Of these power sites the first three are developments on the Abitibi river. Abitibi Power & Paper owns or controls all the sites in the 100 mile stretch of the Abitibi river between Abitibi lake north to Abitibi canyon. In that canyon the new development will be served by the waters collected from a drainage area of 8,443 square miles. Abitibi, Frederic House and Night Hawk lakes form natural reservoirs for 85,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

At the canyon itself a solid concrete masonry dam 240 feet in height above normal water level at the gorge will create a pond of about 2,000 acres. Retaining walls will be constructed at each end of the dam and on the Western side a logging shute and spillway capable of taking 150,000 cubic feet of surplus water a second. The power house will be located in the gorge directly beneath the concrete dam and will contain five units, each capable of generating not less than 64,000 horse power at full gate. The transformers, capable of stepping up power from 13,200 to 132,000 volts will be outside the power house on the east bank of the river where the main switching station will also be located.

Two double circuit steel tower transmission lines, each about 160 miles in length, will be built from the power house to Hunta, where they will connect with the lines of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. These will be designed to carry a total of 100,000 horse power or 25 cycle current at 132,000 volts. A double circuit steel tower line, about 44 miles long, will be built from Hunta to Iroquois Falls, and a double circuit tower line will also connect Hunta with Smooth Rock Falls where there is a plant of Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

Premier Ferguson Pleased

Power taken by Hydro-Electric Power Commission will have a ready sale. Premier Ferguson, in making the announcement of the agreement made with Abitibi Power & Paper, said that the 100,000 horse power contracted for, will rapidly be taken up in the expansion of mining operations. He stated that there are already several applications that will require a substantial portion of the contract for their fulfillment. Probably International Nickel will be one of these.

"This outlying power development will mean a new era in the extension of electrical facilities throughout the eastern portion of Northern Ontario," continued Premier Ferguson. "It marks a further step in the Government's advanced programme of making power available for all sections of the province and, particularly, for the establishment of new enterprises in the North Country.

"The power development will involve an expenditure by the Abitibi Company of $23,000,000, with an additional expenditure by the Hydro of $3,500,000 for transmission. These amounts, together with the $3,000,000 which is being spent on the extension of the Government's railway towards James Bay, mean that a total of $30,000,000 will be expended on labor and material.

"The company undertakes to make use of Canadian materials and Canadian labor. The work will assist materially in relieving the unemployment situation, and should give added impetus to industry and commerce.

Helps Province's Northern Plans

"A maximum of 275,000 horse-power will be provided for and, with cheap coal lying at the door, the development can be constantly carried at its peak at very low cost. The power site will be reached by a short spur, five or six miles in length, from the northerly extension of the T. and N. O. Railway.

"The extension will be completed to the Moose River, and within 50 miles of James Bay, this fall, and the power development will be completed, it is expected, in the late fall of 1931.

"With the completion of the railway there will undoubtedly be much activity in the handling of the clay, coal and gypsum deposits, and with ample power supply immediately on the spot, the outlook and possibilities can scarcely be overestimated.

"By bringing this far-distant power into operation at the present time the Hydro-Electric Power Commission are entitled to the highest commendation. It not only makes immediately available electrical energy from a locality which, if not brought in now, would undoubtedly remain isolated for many years to come. It provides as well transmission facilities that can be made available for other powers on the northern slope, and eventually these may be hooked up with southern power systems so that by the increased diversification of uses we will continuously get a maximum of advantage from the total supply of power."

BUSINESS BEING BRACED BY CONDITIONS IN 1930

(Continued from page 1)

you will travel across the ocean to see it. They could not have done it if they had become dissatisfied with their environment every two years.'"

Restorative Forces Are at Work

"What is your view of the outlook for Canadian business over the next few years?" Mr. Burton was asked.

"Some years ago when western conditions seemed so bad to the westerner that he talked of secession and indulged in a great deal of wild talk, one of the best known business and financial men in Canada, said to me, 'When business seems best and an executive is inclined to think the outlook is wonderful, that is a time to be careful because in all probability forces are already at work which will bring an end to such fair business weather. On the other hand when business conditions are such as to cause extreme gloom and business men fear the future, restorative forces are already at work. That will be found to be the case in western Canada.'

"And he was right. Within two years the westerner had had two good crops with excellent prices, They were paying off their mortgages, and business was so good that the drop in wheat prices and the half crop last year have not been able to give them a real set-back.

"There is no reason for gloom. It is a time for hard work, but that should not dim anyone's cheerfulness. Times like these train the best men in business, manufacturing and every other line. It is not a time of easy business, but it is not a time of bad business. Easy times such as 1928 are abnormal and should not be counted on."

"Do you think business results for 1930 will be as good on the whole as in 1929?

"What if balance sheets during this time of adjusting values to the buyers' ideas do not look quite so good at the end of the year? The well-run companies will come through in good shape and I am not sure that a number of them may not even come out ahead of their 1929 situation. It is a good year for business because it is making business firms put their affairs and business methods on a sound basis. It is a better year for them than an easy year.

"There is nothing in the present situation which has not been foreseen by the chief executives of the large departmental stores and by the chief business institutions of Canada. So far as we are concerned we placed orders at our London office as early as last October to buy our requirements from Great Britain and Europe at 20 per cent under then existing prices. So our buying there and elsewhere was ahead of the event. The customer in the final analysis decides the levels of commodity prices and there had been plenty of warning that prices were being kept at artificial levels. Customers in Europe and elsewhere were not buying our wheat, buyers were refusing to take copper at 18 cents where an effort was made to peg it and in every line there was a tendency for inventories to pile up because the customer would not buy.

"There is a wrong impression among some writers that the present situation caught the merchant unprepared. The situation is just the same for the merchant as it is for the manufacturer, for the publisher, for the broker and for the investment banker but the merchant is in the front line trenches, comes into immediate contact with the buying public and knows when the customer is ceasing to buy any article or class of article. The merchant has to find out the reason why and also to find the articles and prices which will attract buyers. He has to buy closely and to buy intelligently, always with his eye on the buyer. He has to sacrifice inventories when the public taste or ability to pay changes. So has the manufacturer.

Interchange Students with England

"It is a very important thing for Canada that trade within the British Empire should be developed to as great an extent as possible. If Canada and Great Britain, however, are to do an increasing trade with each other, the two peoples must get to understand each other's points of view and social and business habits better than they do. Canada has much to learn from the old land, but on the other hand Great Britain is doing less and less business with Canada because many British manufacturers will not adapt their products to our needs and desires. They are not willing to take the word of the Canadian as to what class of products will sell best in Canada.

"I believe that a more fruitful way of building trade than preferential tariffs and agreements is to bring the young people of both lands more and more into contact with each other. Canadians who can afford to send their children to English schools should send them for a year or so in order that they may get acquainted with all that is best in the English character, but such children should not have their whole education in England, because they should be educated in their own country which, after all, it is important they should be most in sympathy with and understand best. My belief is that every Canadian youth ought to learn one other language than his own, preferably French, both for the mental discipline and for the understanding which it would give him of French-Canadians who form so important a part of the nation's population. But as a trading nation we must get to understand the Englishman and his way. But Englishmen who want to do business with Canada, should also send their children out to Canadian schools for a year or so in the same way so that they will not only know us in a superficial way but understand us and our ways of thinking. Growing inter-communication in this way will do more in the end to establish growing trade between the British Isles and Canada on a sound basis than all the tariff adjustments that can be devised.

"Before the Great War large-scale immigration supplied the important connection by which close relations were kept up between Canada and the British Isles. During the war inestimable benefit in this direction resulted from the fact that hundreds of thousands of our young men went to England, associated with young Englishmen and formed friendships and acquaintanceships which have been of lasting benefit on both sides.

"In recent years there has been danger of us falling away from that intimacy gained in pre-war and war years. Something should be done to restablish it and this suggestion about schools is one which I consider important."

BORDEN'S DEAL ON CITY DAIRY AGAIN MOOTED

(Continued from page 1)

from 5¼ to 5½ per cent. It is backed by government bonds to approximately double the par value and is considered one of the soundest of Canadian preferred stocks. If, of course, the deal is made on the basis of about $140 per share, the temptation to accept will be strong.

There is no official basis for the suggestion that $140 may be the offered price for the preferred. But it will have to be fairly high because of soundness of the stock, the fact that the preferred controls the company and that it is a non-redeemable stock. In the final retirement of the Loblaw Groceterias preferred stock, the courts fixed $140 as a fair price to be paid by the company for the redemption.

Would Retain Name

If City Dairy preferred were not a voting stock, there might be a disposition to leave it outstanding. Borden Co. is purely a holding company and in many instances it continues to operate the subsidiary companies acquired under the former name. This undoubtedly would be the case with City Dairy, which has built up a valuable goodwill in the last 15 or 20 years. In another instance in Toronto, that of Caulfield's dairy, the name "Caulfield" is retained and it is only by reference to the information relating to the Borden Co. that the uninitiated might learn of the connection.

The Borden Co. is a holding company incorporated under New Jersey laws in 1899, acquiring the assets of a business established in 1857. Expansion has been rapid since 1928, the company in that year embarking on a policy of diversification of products and extension into new geographical areas.

Borden Sales $328,000,000

At the present time there are four main divisions of the company, one the manufactured products groups, another the fluid milk and dairy products group, the third the ice-cream group and the fourth the produce group.

Gross sales of all groups in 1929 totalled $328,466,989, an increase from $180,849,995 in 1928 and from $100,245,160 in 1923. Profits per share were $5.50 on the $25 par stock in 1929, compared with $9.07 on the $50 par stock in 1928.

Already in Canada

Borden Co. has been in the Canadian field for a number of years. Following is a recent list of the Canadian subsidiary companies and other companies which operate in Canada as well as in other countries::

Canadian Milk Products, Ltd.; Borden Co., Ltd.; Baumert Co.; Moyneur Co-operative Creamery Co.; Casein Manufacturing Co.; Dry Milk Co., Inc. (this company should not be confounded with Dried Milk Co., Ltd., wholly-owned subsidiary of City Dairy); National Milk Sugar Co., Inc.; Borden's Farm Products, Co., Ltd.; Ottawa Dairy, Ltd.; Cornwall Dairy Products, Ltd.;; Laurentian Dairy Co., Ottawa; Caulfield's Dairy, Toronto; Pure Milk Co. and Hamilton Dairies, Hamilton, Ont.; Walkerside Dairy, Windsor City Dairy and Ballantyne Dairies, Windsor, Ont.; Westgate Ice Cream Co., Windsor; Amos Bird Co.

City Dairy Activities Broad

While the backbone of City Dairy business has been the fluid milk and cream business in Greater Toronto, the company has expanded in the last decade until it is national in scope in so far as the operations of Drimilk Co., Ltd., are concerned, and the company distributes ice cream, butter, cheese and other dairy products not only to its retail customers but to wholesalers in centres outside Toronto.

City Dairy Farms, Ltd., is a 740-acre farm at [illegible] Lowell, Ont., which supplies a substantial proportion of the fluid milk and cream. It has milk plants also at Courtland, Listowel, Simcoe, Staffordville, Villa Nova and Princeton.

Directors of City Dairy Co. are S. J. Moore, A. E. Ames, J. N. Shenstone, Col. Fred H. Deacon, F. Erichsen Brown, E. G. Baker and Denton Massey. The vacancy caused by the death of W. J. Northgrave has not been filled.

Progressive

The same enterprising, forward-looking spirit which has been responsible for Canada's rise to greatness finds expression in the progressive policy that for more than 100 years has kept the Bank of Montreal in the forefront of Canadian finance.

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Promptness in the collection of our customers' drafts is a feature of this Bank's service.

THE BANK OF
NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832
Capital, $10,000,000. Reserves, $20,000,000.
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Hugh Scott-Young, Melbourne, Australia.
Liddell & Mitchell, Glasgow, Scotland.
Taylor & Shelmerdine, Manchester, England.
W. J. Cutcliffe, London, England.
H. G. Taylor & Co., Bristol, England.
A. Lowry, Belfast, Ireland.
Wilson & Johnstone, Ltd., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.
Lester W. Huddle, Kingston, Jamaica.
H. P. Surrey, Shanghai, China.

King Edward Hotel

This well-established Toronto hotel has many varied dining rooms, but is most famous for its

$1.00 Blue Plate Luncheon
Served in the Pickwick Room

Also Table d'hote Dinner at $1.50

The Pickwick Room Service is available every day including Saturday.

Dancing every evening in the Victoria and Oak Rooms. Luigi Romanelli and his Orchestra.

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Hot, sticky days. Days you can't resist the lure of the cool rippling water. Then the nearest tree or bush is your dressing-room and clothes can take care of themselves. And so they will if they're Birkdale, the suits which are designed to 12 rigid specifications. Birkdale Specified Suits are cut in the latest and most authentic styles, the specifications are your guarantee that their smart appearance while new will not fade when old age creeps on. Thus Birkdale offers true economy to men who like to be well dressed.

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5. All buttons sewn with prepared linen thread.
6. All pockets in the coat securely stayed with linen.
7. All garments thoroughly underpressed, lapels, shoulders and sleeves by hand.
8. Lapels and collar well padded.
9. Collar is hand sewn, top and bottom.
10. All-wool hymo in coat front which gives a soft roll to lapels.
11. Trousers are sewn with double silk thread where extra strength is required.
12. Linings and trimmings of high quality.

SECOND FLOOR — JAMES STREET
THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

SHAREHOLDERS APPROVE ISSUE NICKEL RIGHTS

Meeting is Adjourned for One Week to August 1

PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Says Company Should Be Among First to Profit By Improved Business

Shareholders attending the meeting of the International Nickel Co. on July 25, which was called to approve of increasing the company's capitalization and the issuing of rights, were disappointed if they expected information throwing new light on the company's affairs. Like all of the company's meetings it was well organized and passed off without provoking any discussion or exacting any commitments from the officials.

President Robert C. Stanley occupied the chair and in a formal way outlined the by-law increasing the capitalization from 13,928,594 shares of no par value to 15,000,000 shares. The by-law was unanimously approved. Pending the granting of the supplementary letters patent for the increased capitalization, the meeting was adjourned for one week.

Terms of Rights

Rights are offered shareholders of record August 7, 1390, to subscribe for six additional shares, at $20 each, for each 100 shares held. As soon as practicable after Aug. 7, warrants will be mailed shareholders, which will expire on August 30, 1930, giving the holders the alternative of paying for the subscribed stock in full or paying in two installments, in which latter case one-half of the subscription price will be payable at the date of subscription and the remaining one-half must be paid after September 30, but prior to and not later than November 30, 1930.

Subscriptions paid in full prior to Aug. 30, will entitle the holder to receive the regular quarterly dividend.

The entire offering has been underwritten through Hayden, Stone & Co., who extend facilities to subscribers to dispose of or acquire fractional rights.

Warrant agents will be Bankers Trust Co., New York; Morgan Grenfell & Co., London; The Toronto General Trusts Corp., Toronto; and Royal Trust Co., Montrea.

Mr. Stanley reviewed the policy of the company of keeping a strong cash position and pointed out that the proceeds of the new issue would permit the paying of dividends from current earning without weakening the strong cash position. From the proceeds received it was decided to consider a total of $57,381,666 as common stock capital, and the balance to be distributed to surplus.

Approval was also given to a by-law appointing an executive committee, to comply with the new company's act.

President's Remarks

After concluding the business for which the meeting was called Mr. Stanley addressed the shareholders as follows:

"When the annual meeting was held here in March it was generally believed that business would show an improvement during the second quarter of this year. Quite the reverse happened owing to a severe recession in industry the world over. In common with other lines of industry the volume of your company's sales has been less than was anticipated. In the case of nickel this is due primarily to drastic curtailment in the steel and automotive industries in which some plants have actually suspended operations.

Low Copper Prices

"The copper industry, in which your company is now interested, has been going through a period of distress due to over-production coupled with current under-consumption which has resulted in a drop in the price of the metal from 18 cents per pound to 11 cents per pound. This, naturally, is reflected in current earrings.

"Since the first of the year the development of the Frood mine and the construction of your new plants have continued as scheduled with the result that the Frood mine is now producing ore and the new smelter is operating.

"The same may be said of the electrolytic copper refinery of the Ontario Refining Company, which is now running and will produce electrolytic copper during August.

"The plant of the Canadian Industries, Ltd. at Copper Cliff is now making acid from gases from the new smelter and furnishing nitre cake for the Port Colborne refinery. This general development and construction programme has entailed an expenditure of $11,987,000 during the six months ended June 30, 1930. It is obvious that during a severe business reversal such a large sum cannot be expended without affecting working capital.

Business Should Improve

"Similar industrial depressions have occurred in the past and have always been followed by periods of good business. It is problematical how long present conditions will continue, but it is the consensus of opinion among the industries with which we are in contact that the bottom has been reached and that there will be a slow but steady improvement for the balance of this year with a probable return to normal trade in 1931.

"Your company's business in nickel is world-wide and diversified and in consequence should be one of the first to profit from improved conditions, whether here or abroad. In order to meet the responsibility for supplying 90 per cent of the world's nickel requirements your management has proceeded on the assumption that the company's mines and plants should be put in the best possible condition during a period of slackness to meet a revival of business which cannot be long delayed. The world's great industries are by no means becoming permanently crippled. Your administration has further followed the policy of producing sufficient metal to meet current consumption, to build up metals in process and to provide adequate warehouse stocks, as the latter were seriously depleted last year.

Continue Development

"Coincident with this operating programme mine development and construction are being carried to completion as scheduled. It was also deemed advisable to carry on, without abatement, the activities of the research and development departments and a great amount of effort is being expended at the present time which cannot fail to eventually return a substantial volume of new business.

"By suspending dividends and curtailing operations the proposal submitted for your consideration today might have been avoided, but from the standpoint of the company's future and in fairness to present shareholders I believe such a course would eventually prove to be ill-advised.

"Your directors are of the belief that capital expenditures for construction of plants which will be in operation for years to come, should be, at least in part, a charge on future earnings and that present-day stockholders should not have to forego present dividends. Your company being the source of the major part of the world's nickel supply and with invisible stocks in consumers' hands at an exceptionally low point curtailment of operations has been inadvisable. After careful consideration, your board of directors proposes to reimburse the company's working capital by an offer of common stock.

"Summarizing, your company now has one of the world's richest mines developed for large tonnage operation, the most modern and efficient mining, smelting and refining plants, and a growing business that is highly diversified and world-wide in extent. These great assets are owned by some seventy thousand shareholders widely distributed throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain. To properly co-ordinate, maintain and operate the company's many activities, and, of still greater importance, to be at all times in a position to promptly install facilities to care for an expanding business, calls for a strong cash position. I have pointed out the logical reason for the proposed financing."

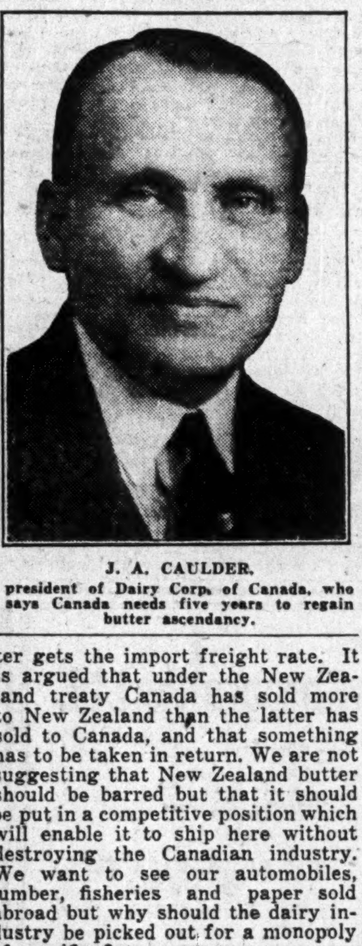
Says Canada to Regain Her Own Butter Markets In Period of Five Years

J. A. Caulder Claims New Duty Gives Impetus Needed

MAY EXPORT LATER

Greater Volume Will Help Dairy Manufacturers—Cheaper Grain Will Bring Back Mixed Farming

Says Outlook Improves



J. A. CAULDER,
president of Dairy Corp. of Canada, who says Canada needs five years to regain butter ascendancy.

"Now that the Canadian tariff against New Zealand and other British Empire butter has been raised to four cents a pound, Canada's dairy industry should recover to the point where in five years it will be able to take care of all the Dominion's butter needs," said J. A. Caulder, president and managing director of Dairy Corp. of Canada, in an interview granted to The Financial Post. "I think that this is not too high to give Australia and New Zealand fair competitive conditions, and it will enable an industry which is one of the most important in Canada to retrieve losses which it should never have had."

"I do not think most Canadians are fully aware of the great importance to Canada as a whole of having fully rounded out agricultural production," he continued. "The over-production of cash crops in the world will cause the Canadian farmer to return as rapidly as possible to a mixed farming basis. Since the markets of the world do not offer a profitable grain price to the farmer, the latter will desire to feed his crops to dairy and beef cattle, to sheep, to hogs and to horses. One Ontario farmer, who feeds his entire crops on the farm, said recently: 'All my crops walk off my farm on the hoof.' That is an ideal for other farmers to emulate. What J. S. McLean, of Canada Packers said at the annual meeting regarding the effect that cheap grain would have in making cheap feed for farm animals, thus enabling Canadian hogs once more to compete in markets of the world, applies just as much to butter, cheese and dairy products generally.

Canada Should Export Butter

"Canada should be an exporter of butter instead of an importer, and her butter should re-establish in the chief markets of the world the reputation for quality which it had in the past. Cheese has maintained its position better than butter because it has not been subject to the same unfair competition.

"In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1925, Canada exported 25,000,000 pounds of butter, and in the 12 months ending June 30, 1930, we imported 44,800,000 pounds of butter. My claim is that, if the industry had not been tampered with, production would have kept on climbing instead of declining during these years. It would have kept pace with increasing consumption as it did in the years from 1906 to 1926 when there was a steady upward movement in butter production, especially in the prairies, except for a slight decrease in 1917. This continued through war years and the climb was not stopped by $3 wheat nor by the price or scarcity of labor.

"Some speakers in the recent campaign have been claiming that it has been the high price of wheat which has stopped Canada producing butter to a considerable extent, but the war experience shows that that is not the case so long as butter maintains a price in line with the price of wheat. But when wheat went up in 1925, 1926 and 1927, butter went down owing to the enormous floods of butter from New Zealand as a result of the treaty which only imposed a duty of one cent a pound. The treaty came into effect on October 1, 1925, and we saw the effects six months later and still more so a year later. Owing to the slump in the British market New Zealand butter has been dumped into Canada at very low prices.

New Zealand's Costs are Low

"The cost of production of butter in New Zealand is less than in Canada. They can pasture the cattle 12 months of the year and, because their summer is at the same time as out winter, they can bring the cattle in daily from the luxuriant natural grass pastures, milk them by machinery, and make butter for a total cost of 19 cents a pound, including everything. They are then producing under ideal conditions while our farmers have to feed their cows under difficult winter conditions. If it were not for that difference, the dairy farmer in Canada would not have known that the treaty was in effect. Add to that the fact that the ocean freight on butter from New Zealand to Vancouver or Montreal is 1½ cents a pound while from Regina to Toronto the railroad freight is three cents a pound, and the New Zealand butter still competes with western butter with the advantage on its side.

Freights Favored New Zealand

"The freight on a carload of Canadian butter from Vancouver to Toronto is $3.58½ a hundredweight and on a carload of New Zealand butter $2.30 a cwt., or 1¼ cents a pound less for New Zealand butter than for Canadian because New Zealand butter gets the import freight rate. It is argued that under the New Zealand treaty Canada has sold more to New Zealand than the latter has sold to Canada, and that something has to be taken in return. We are not suggesting that New Zealand butter should be barred but that it should be put in a competitive position which will enable it to ship here without destroying the Canadian industry. We want to see our automobiles, lumber, fisheries and paper sold abroad but why should the dairy industry be picked out for a monopoly of sacrifice?

"We understand that when Mr. Robb came back from Australia his recommendation to the government was that our general tariff on butter should be raised to seven cents a pound and the British preferential rate to four cents a pound. Had Mr. Robb's recommendation been accepted, the dairy industry would never have been hurt. When we needed extra butter it would have come from Australia and New Zealand, and everybody would have been happy. The suggestion was not accepted by the government as a whole and Mr. Robb has been blamed, we believe wrongly, for something he was not responsible for.

"No government can afford to neglect the legitimate claims of an industry which produces annually from $262,000,000 to $280,000,000 worth of products. A tariff of four cents a pound is only a ten per cent tariff at present butter prices. Compare that with the protection on other products imported into Canada."

Must Restore Quality

"Has not the quality of New Zealand butter something to do with the preference it has obtained in this market?" Mr. Caulder was asked.

"It is as good as the finest Canadian butter and better than the lower grades of Canadian butter. That is the strongest argument in favor of reasonable protection for Canadian butter. When New Zealand's summer butter comes into Canada's markets at prices below the winter cost of production in Canada, farmers distant more than 40 to 50 miles from large cities are going to stop milking their cows in the winter, and they cannot do that without affecting the quality of the cows and of their milk later on. Cows should be milked ten or 10½ months every year, and if they are not milked in the winter you are going to see a steady deterioration in herds and in the butter from the milk they produce in the summer. Farmers with non-milking herds economize on feed and on shelter and on everything that costs money. The cows come on to pasture in the spring were skeletons of what they should be, and one-half of the possible summer production is also lost.

"This duty will encourage the western as well as the eastern farmers to build up his herd again. Unfortunately we let 89,000 of our finest dairy cows go to the United States recently. They only want the finest, and they want them because the tariff protection just given by the United States will make them more valuable. The protection given by the United States, however, is far too extreme and they will suffer from it.

Mixed Farming Will Develop

"Our mixed farming will again develop. We will not depend so much on wheat and the trend will be observable in the next few years. I was in the West from 1906 to 1929 and closely connected with the dairy industry there for 20 years. I saw it grow from nothing to an industry which made 55,000,000 pounds of butter in 1926, and I saw it decline to 40,000,000 pounds in the next few years as a result of the New Zealand treaty. Canada's future will be best served by adopting every policy which helps to make western agricultural production well diversified. In 1925 and 1926 the western prairies produced enough butter to feed themselves in the winter, leaving our entire summer surplus for sale. It has now gone down to a point where we do not make enough to meet half of western needs for butter. The price of butter fat has not been in line with the price of wheat and it should be now on a basis where it will permit competition with other commodities."

The interviewer here asked Mr. Caulder for his opinion as to the claim that the farmer has been selling and producing as much butter fat now as before the New Zealand treaty, and that the more profitable market in the United States and growing Canadian cities for milk and cream had diverted many Canadian farmers from butter-making.

"That has nothing to do with the situation," said Mr. Caulder. "The dairy farmers within a radius of from 50 to 60 miles of cities such as Montreal and Toronto, always do well. There are so many products such as ice cream, condensed milk, cream, milk that the farmer can ship his milk all the time advantageously. Those farmers will always abandon cheese or butter for the more profitable markets in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and such places. As long as total production does not go down in these districts there is no need to worry. The New York market, about which so much has been said, has been a cream market for a small group in the eastern townships of Quebec down near the United States border. In Ontario the large milk producers take in the milk, skim it and ship the sweet cream to New York, Quebec farmers really got the direct benefit of it. Now as a result of the Hawley tariff that cream must find a market. Some of it will come to Canadian cities and some of it no doubt will be made into butter.

Must Go Back into Butter

"However, it is the great bulk of Canadian farmers living more than 50 miles from the large cities that I refer to. They should be encouraged to keep up good herds and they can only do it with winter milking. At present prices it is also one of the principal ways by which farmers can continue to buy products of manufacturers and commodities from merchants. It does not hurt the dairy manufacturer directly as he gets his spread of profit in any case, but it does affect the volume of production and that is where the manufacturer gets hurt. Understanding that, there is not a single dairy manufacturer in Canada who does not work on the closest possible margin of profit in order to keep the farmer coaxed along. We buy in the summer on an export basis. If we buy butter in the summer at 30 cents a pound and it goes to 40 cents in the winter then the farmer is being paid in the winter on the basis of 40 cents. His price is ruled by what we can get for our butter in the winter. But, as I have already explained, if the farmer does not milk his herd in the winter, summer production also drops and the volume available for dairy products manufacturers also drops. He therefore loses through drop in volume and quality of milk offered him. That is why we welcome the duty of four cents a pound on butter."

Nelson River May Meet Power Needs

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Manitoba generating plants relying upon the Lake of the Woods watersheds for power are alarmed because the stage of water has dropped to nine inches below the level established by the International Joint Commission as necessary to the efficiency of power plants serving both sides of the line. Winnipeg is particularly interested because the electrical energy provided consumers in that city and vicinity is generated from plants in the Winnipeg River, an outlet of the Lake of the Woods water sources.

J. W. Sanger, chief engineer of the Winnipeg Hydro, has issued a statement saying that Winnipeg may have to look to the Nelson River in the next few years, even though that would mean transmission of power over 400 miles of line.

Pacific Petrol Purchase Complete Drilling Outfit

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—At a meeting of directors and officers of Pacific Petrol Products, Ltd., recently held at Victoria, a report was read from the directors in the field indicating that negotiations are in progress in the purchase of a complete drilling outfit to be shipped in from Calgary to Dorr.

The directors have also ordered sill timbers for the derricks to be shipped from Victoria mills.

New Time Payment Policy

Montgomery-Ward & Co. has instituted a new policy by which time payment privileges are offered on all purchases amounting to over $25 excepting groceries. The offer extends to September 15 and is designed to stimulate buying during the dull season.

ALGOMA STEEL BUYS APPARATUS FOR NEW PLANT

Canadian Westinghouse Secures Contract Valued At $250,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Algoma Steel Corp. has placed contracts with the Canadian Westinghouse Co. for the reversing type, adjustable speed mill motor, also a flywheel for this generator set, exciter for the generator set and complete ventilating equipment, also circulating oiling system.

Contract also includes the necessary control and switching equipment. This apparatus temporarily supplies at 28-in., 3 strand, 3 ply rail and structural mill. Ultimately the equipment will be moved and permanently installed, to drive a 36-in reversing roughing mill.

Details of Equipment

The apparatus to be supplied will consist of the following:

A 5,000-h.p. single large armature, direct current reversing type mill motor, speed 50 to 120 r.p.m. The flywheel set will consist of two only 2,000 k.w., 700 volt, 507 r.p.m. direct current generators mounted on the same bedplate with 4,250 h.p. induction motor, 3 phase, 6,600 volts, 60 cycles. These three machines will be mounted on a common bedplate with a 72,000-pound steel plate flywheel. For exciting both the 5,000 h.p. motor and also the flywheel motor generator set a five-unit exciter set, driven by a 150 h.p. motor, will be supplied. The four generators comprising this set will be mounted on a common bedplate and coupled to the 150 h.p. motor. For use with the 5,000 h.p. mill motor and also the flywheel motor generator set, two air conditioning and ventilating equipments will be supplied.

Two circulating oiling systems, one for the 5,000 h.p. roll motor and one for the flywheel motor generator set, will be supplied.

For complete control of the 5,000 h.p. motor and the flywheel set, together with the exciter set, a complete control equipment will be supplied, consisting of vertical panels, oil circuit breakers, master switches, field resistors, and a slip regulator complete with all accessories.

The amount involved is approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

WORLD ZINC PRODUCTION

World production of slab zinc amounted to 95,303 short tons in June, against 95,360 tons in May and 97,661 tons in April, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

SUNERA CEREALS LTD. NEW DOMINION CO.

Takes Over Predecessor Incorporated in Ontario

Sunera Cereals, Limited, is the name of a new company incorporated June 17, 1930, under Dominion charter, to take over and acquire a company of the same name incorporated in 1928 under Ontario Provincial Charter.

The predecessor of the new company was engaged in the business of manufacturing whole wheat cereal foods, including "Sunera," a packaged breakfast food. The company owns the property formerly belonging to the Regal Milling Co., at Port Dover, Ont., on which it owns an enlarged plant with a capacity of 85 barrels per day.

Provisional directors of the new company are as follows: W. W. Parry, G. P. Campbell, C. M. Pyle, barristers; H. I. Rumac, student, and E. M. Burn, stenographer, all of Toronto.

Directors of the company's predecessors were: C. G. Ivey, J. H. Misner, A. W. Milne, Port Dover, Ont.; D. F. Aikin, Simcoe, Ont.; and G. P. Campbell, Toronto.

The capitalization of the new company consists of 2,000 preference shares of a par value of $10 each, and 50,000 common shares of no par value.

The capitalization of the old company consisted of an authorized capital of 30,000 common shares of a par value of $10 each, of which 7,400 shares were issued.

The basis of acquisition of the old company is not yet stated.

Montreal Power 1930 Low Sells 24.54 Times Earnings

In a table published in last week's issue of The Financial Post under the heading, "Leading Stocks Change Times Earnings Ratio," the lowest market price of the new stock of Montreal Light Heat & Power at 52½ should have been shown as 24.54 times earnings. The comparison with respect to Montreal Power common stock would then have read as follows:

		Low	Earnings	Price Times Earn.
Montreal Power ..	1926	61	$3.46	17.43
	1930	52½	2.24†	24.54

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†Ignoring recent rights.

Child's Restaurants Holds Much Canadian Property

Child's Co. owns real estate in Canada to the value of $3,224,649 according to a statement by S. W. Smith, vice-president of the company. The investment is spread over nine parcels of land of which four are in Toronto, valued at $1,907,084; four in Montreal, valued at $555,004 and one in Winnipeg, valued at $763,560.

Included in the holdings are the 13-storey McArthur Building in Winnipeg and the 11-storey Kent Building in Toronto.

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CHUTE A CARON POWER PROJECT GETS UNDER WAY

Huge Concrete Block Placed in Position at Power House Site

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Erection of a hydraulic power station at Chute a Caron on the Saguenay River, by the Alcoa Power Co. was initiated with the sinking of a huge concrete block, 92 feet in length, 45 feet in depth and 40 feet in width, to keep the water from the Falls from interfering with the foundation work. The feat of sinking the block was considered by engineers to be epoch-making in this phase of engineering work and was somewhat similar to a similar piece of engineering work undertaken during the Duke Price development on the Saguenay.

The present work which is being carried out by the Alcoa Company, which is a subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of Canada, is part of a tremendous power project which the parent company has in mind. Initial development work on the Chute a Caron development, consists of a concrete dam 200 feet high, across the river, and a power house containing four hydro-electric units of 65,000 h.p. each, and developing 151 feet of the remaining 205 feet between the head of the Isle Malign plant of the Duke Price Power Company at Tidewater. At Maximum Head and Full Gate, the turbines will develop 75,000 h.p. Operations are expected to commence about the middle of next year.

Part of Big Scheme

The second stage of the power scheme is an over-all development, using the Chute a Caron dam as a diversion dam. By means of a channel along the neck of land on the easterly side of the valley, the usable flow of the river is diverted to a power house located near the mouth of the Shipshaw River, a tributary of the Saguenay.

Below this power house, about 1,000,000 yards of earth and rock will be dredged from the river to bring the tail-water elevation of the power house practically to tidewater elevation. Ultimately this development will produce about 1,000,000 h.p. of electrical energy.

It is considered that development of this additional power presages further expansion on the part of the Aluminum Company of Canada, which is the largest user of power in the district. Aluminum Company has been operating the Alvida plant at a steady rate, and its power demands at the moment amount to 100,000 continuous h.p. every day in the year.

Winnipeg Hydro System Carrying Out Programme

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Winnipeg Hydro Electric System plans extension which will make the total mileage of its power lines 540. A total of $2,660,114 is estimated for the new construction, which will be divided between transmission lines, sub-stations, generating plants, distributing systems and farm service.

Construction of the new Slave Falls power development of the Winnipeg System is going forward satisfactorily, with 800 men working in day and night shifts.

Canada Northern Power Project Well Advanced

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Good progress is being made on the most recent hydro project undertaken by the Canada Northern Power Corporation, at the Upper Notch on the Montreal River, near Cobalt, where 13,000 h.p. will be developed. At the present time eight hydro-electric plants are operating at about their capacity of 101,000 h.p. to meet a growth in demand reaching 250 per cent in ten years.

It is expected that the Upper Notch plant will come into operation within the next month or two. Already sufficient contracts have been signed to take care of the entire output of this new unit.

Canadian Pacific Programme Provides Work for 12,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Pacific Railway's comprehensive programme of construction, maintenance and improvement, throughout the Dominion, involves the employment of an extra 12,000 men during the summer months. Construction work of all kinds is being done, both directly by the company and also by contractors, the company itself employing some 8,000 men in extra gangs throughout its system.

The work itself is of a varied nature, including branch lines; repairing and renovation of right of way, bridges, tunnels, stations, coal appliances and buildings of various classifications, including the erection of a new hotel by the Dominion Atlantic Railway at Kentville, N.S.

WILL HOLD CONVENTION

The Saskatchewan Association of Rural Communities will hold its annual convention at Regina on August 13 and 14. A Garish will speak on "Cost of Roadwork," J. J. Smith, deputy minister of municipal affairs, on "The Secretary and the Council" and N. R. Craig on the "Workmen's Compensation Act." Qualifications of secretaries and the preparation of municipal estimates will be discussed.

IS MEMBER CHICAGO EXCHANGE

Frank O'Hearn of F. O'Hearn & Co., Toronto, has been elected to full membership on the Chicago Stock Exchange. Mr. O'Hearn, who was partially responsible in having Canadian brokers made eligible for membership on the Chicago exchange, is the first Canadian member.

Public Utility Earnings

Barcelona Traction

June—	1930 Pesetas	1929 Pesetas	Increase Pesetas
Gross earn...	8,193,530	7,994,164	199,366
Oper. exp....	2,925,135	3,396,501	*471,366
Net earn. ..	5,268,395	4,597,663	670,732
Aggre. gross from Jan..1	54,157,557	50,918,167	3,239,390
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	36,570,623	34,510,144	2,060,479

*Decrease.

Twin City Rapid Transit

2nd. Quarter—	1930	1929	% Inc. or Dec.
Gross rev....	3,019,470	3,249,708	—07.08
Oper. exp. .	2,226,077	2,420,057	—08.02
Net rev. ...	793,392	829,645	—04.37
Fixed chgs. & taxes ...	581,966	605,758	—03.93
Net income..	211,426	223,887	—05.57

6 Months—	1930	1929	% Inc. or Dec.
Gross rev. ..	6,598,966	7,018,530	—05.91
Oper. exp. .	4,766,007	5,086,337	—06.30
Net rev. ...	1,832,958	1,927,192	—04.89
Fixed chgs. & taxes ...	1,187,921	1,240,269	—04.22
Net income .	645,037	686,923	—06.10

Investors' Syndicate To Make Loans Here

Investors' Syndicate of Minneapolis, Minn., is now lending money in British Columbia, and is understood to intend extending its loaning operations throughout the Dominion. In Canada as in the United States, it is the company's reported intention to restrict its loaning operations to cities of 50,000 and upwards.

The company has been selling its 5½ per cent certificates in every part of Canada, and the extension of loaning facilities built on the money thus received was only a matter of time. In every province permission to sell certificates has to be received from the government. In Saskatchewan, for instance, Investors' Syndicate operates under the provisions of the Security Frauds' Prevention Act and has $25,000 of Canadian bonds lodged with the Saskatchewan government.

The company was established in 1894.

NOR. TELEPHONE SHOWS 1929 GAIN IN INCOME EARNED

Expands Services and Reduces Working Capital Deficit

Northern Telephone Co., the largest independent telephone company in Ontario with the exception of the municipal telephone system at Fort William, reports gross income for 1929 to have been $175,744, a gain of $4,412 over that of 1928. As the 1928 income included $4,130 for stock premium, the actual increase in earnings was $8,542. The net income, after allowing for depreciation, interest and bad debts was $22,344, a gain of $4,733 over 1928. Bond interest was earned four times, and common stock earned $6.38 a share, paying as usual 6 per cent per annum.

The gross income was $34,356 and deductions were as follows: Interest on bonds, $8,871; interest on notes and bills, $1,803; income tax, $1,338; and dividends, $20,836; leaving a surplus for the year of $1,508. The accumulated surplus brought forward into 1930 was $43,613.

Working Capital is Weak

The annual statement for the year 1929 shows the company to have authorized capital stock of $500,000, of which $350,000 has been subscribed, leaving $150,000 in the treasury. The officers are T. McCamus, president; F. L. Hutchinson, vice-president; and P. R. Craven, secretary-treasurer.

The company finances etxension by the sale of both stock and bonds. New stock of a par value of $17,659 and bonds to the value of $10,000 were sold during the year and the money spent on new construction and equipment and reduction of bank loans. The loan at the Imperial Bank has now been reduced to $5,000.

The balance sheet for 1929 as compared with that for 1928 shows increase of capital assets in buildings and real estate, in central office equipment, in subscribers' equipment, in poles, wire and cable equipment, in tools, vehicles and in office furniture and fittings.

Working capital of the company shows a deficiency of $24,461 as compared with a deficiency of $57,663 at the end of 1928. Current assets at the end of 1929 were $30,011 and current liabilities $54,472 as compared with current assets at the end of 1928 of $34,108 and current liabilities of $91,771. A consideration of the items making up current assets shows that there have been decreases in stock on hand, accounts receivable and unearned insurance, but an increase of $1,000 in cash. On the other hand, notes and bills payable in current liabilities dropped from $35,000 to $5,000 and accounts payable from $21,527 to $11,428. An item of "unearned rentals" increased in the year from $24,418 to $26,541. There was an increase in wages and salaries due and in dividends declared but not paid. Depreciation reserve is shown at $61,877 as compared with $29,805.

Telephone Stations Increase

The total number of telephones in use at the end of 1929 was 4,575 as compared to 4,500 at the close of 1928. The president in his letter to shareholders states that 60 per cent of all telephones are in the homes. The total mileage of single wire, including wire cable, at the end of 1929 was 7,979½ miles, an increase of 623½ miles in the year. The mileage of poles was 502 miles, an increase of 22 miles in the year.

The number of long distance calls sent by subscribers over the long distance lines was 160,518 and sent over the lines of connecting companies was 78,114. The number of local calls from pay stations was 25,058.

Out of a total of 140,038 telephones operated by independent telephone companies in Ontario and Quebec, Northern Telephone Co. operated 4,575, and this makes it the largest independent telephone company in Ontario with the exception of the Municipal Telephone System at Fort William.

Gains in the number of telephones were made in the following exchanges: Kapuskasing, 54; Noranda & Rouyn, 36; Kirkland Lake, 24; Englehart, 13; Haileybury, 9; and Bestel (Gowganda), 5.

The principal losses were in Cobalt, which showed a loss of 38 telephones and South Porcupine, 21 telephones. The company still expects a gradual decrease of telephones at Cobalt, but look forward to gains in other large exchanges for 1930. The company plans to open one or more new exchanges in 1930.

BANKS IN UNITED STATES

There were 24,614 banks in the United States on March 27, 1930, according to the latest authoritative fgures. State banks numbered 17,298 and national banks, 7,316. Total resources amounted to $72,038,566,271 and deposits to $57,446,000,535. Total capital, surplus and undivided profits amounted to $689,080,115.

WEST KOOTENAY SUBMITS ITS PLANS FOR THIRD PLANT

Propose to Develop About 30,000 H.P. On Kootenay River

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—West Kootenay Power and Light Company, a subsidiary of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, has submitted plans to the Provincial Water Board for the further development of the Kootenay River.

In the present proposal submitted to the government, the company plans to erect a third big plant on the Kootenay River, two miles above Upper Bonnington to develop at least 30,000 h.p. at first, and probably much more later.

With its third plant, the West Kootenay development on the Kootenay River will be one of the most important in Canada. Already it has taken 72,000 h.p. at South Slogan, 60,000 h.p. at Lower Bonnington and 30,000 h.p. at Upper Bonnington, a total of 162,000 h.p.

The new project will raise the total to almost 200,000 h.p. At the same time the company is developing 30,000 h.p. on Adams River, east of Kamloops.

Still After Pend Oreille

The new scheme will not affect the company's plans to develop the Pend Oreille River near the United States boundary and create there one of Canada's greatest single power units. Application for this development is being opposed by the Reeve Macdonald Company, as the project would control the entire flow of the river and leave no water for other developments. The mining company insists on developing its own power rather than buying current from the West Kootenay Power Company.

Various proposals have been submitted for the development of the Pend Oreille site, but so far the Provincial Water Board has not made a definite ruling, though it has given permission to the West Kootenay Company to submit tentative plans. As far as the Kootenay River development is concerned, it is considered that the Provincial Government will not put any hindrances in the way of the project.

NATIONAL STEEL SHARE EARNINGS ADVANCE SHARPLY

Balance Sheet also Reveals Marked Improvement Over 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—In line with earlier expectations, National Steel Car Corp., reports a strong improvement in financial position and a substantial gain in net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930. Not only were bank loans virtually eliminated, but net working capital was three times as great as that reported at the end of the 1929 fiscal year.

For the past twelve months operating profits amounted to $1,803,791. This compares with $602,229 in the preceding fiscal year, a gain of about $1,200,000. After taking care of a much heavier write-off for depreciation than was the case in 1928-1929, the income account showed a balance of $1,147,807 available for distribution on the common stock. This was equivalent to $8.83 a share, as against $2.78 per share in the preceding year, when depreciation deducted amounted to only $212,135.

Profits Gain Sharply

Comparative figures of the profit and loss account for the past three years follow:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
Oper. profit ..	$1,803,791	$602,229	$534,849
Bond interest ..	......	82,558	54,969
Balance	$1,803,791	$573,671	$479,880
Depreciation ..	*655,984	212,135	211,111
Balance	$1,147,807	$361,536	$5,292
Write-off	......	......	†263,447
Balance	$1,147,907	$361,536	$5,292
Divds. paid ...	260,000	130,000	......
Surplus	$887,807	$231,536	$5,292
Earn. per share	$8.83	$2.78	$2.68

†French Republic and Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company claims written off.

*Including $250,000 special write-off buildings and equipment.

Working Capital Stronger

The balance sheet shows current assets at $2,936,737 and current liabilities at $1,381,108, leaving a net working capital of $1,555,629. This compares with $515,316 in the preceding year.

Assets of the company at June 30, 1930, totalled $8,931,293, compared with $10,725,594 on the same date a year ago. The decline is largely due to a sharp drop in inventories from $3,365,043 to $1,675,945. Cash on hand shows little change, while the new balance sheet shows an item of $650,000 for call loans. Accounts and bills receivable are off from $1,496,273 to $505,460. There is relatively little change in insurance policies and investments, but deferred charges are down from $62,743 to $12,626. Goodwill is still carried at the nominal figure of $1. Plant, equipment, etc., showed an increase in valuation from $5,698,249 to $5,981,927.

Reduce Bank Loans

Among liabilities, accounts payable are off about $800,000 to $1,188,587. Bank loans have been reduced from $2,328,249 to $77,675. Depreciation reserves have been stepped up from $1,624,752 to $2,700,819. Contingent reserves, however, showed a drop from $50,888 to $15,047. Capital and surplus, represented by 130,000 shares of no par value common stock, stand at $5,539,365, up from $4,651,558 a year ago.

In his remarks to shareholders, Robert J. Magor, chairman and president of the corporation said in part:

"Purchases by the Canadian railroads and other buyers during the last quarter of 1929 and the first quarter of 1930 were substantially less than during a like period in 1928 and 1929. At June 30, 1929, your corporation had a carry-over of uncompleted business amounting to $13,001,210. This carry-over, plus the additional orders closed during the latter part of 1929 and the early part of 1930, has to a great extent been shipped during the fiscal period under review and represents a total production for the year of all products manufactured and shipped of $18,580,949.

"An operating profit of $1,803,790 was made after deducting full maintenance and operating expenses, also Dominion income tax, compared with $602,229 for the fiscal period ending June 30, 1929. From the above operating profit there has been made a special deduction of $250,000, which represents the remaining book value of certain buildings, structures, and electrical equipment which were dismantled last year and replaced by more modern and up-to-date installations, all being part of the extensive betterment and improvement programme of 1929.

"The provision for depreciation, amounting to $405,984, with some minor adjustments, brings the total up to $2,010,819, which represents a very liberal reserve in this account.

Complete Plant Additions

"Certain of the 1929 improvement programme was completed and paid for during the period under review, which has had the effect of increasing the capital assets from $5,698,249 to $5,981,927 (after deducting the $250,000 special write-off above referred to and shown on capital and surplus statement).

"The results of the past year's operations have increased the capital and surplus from $4,651,558 to $5,539,365.

"The completing of the equipment programme, plus a fair amount of miscellaneous business, enabled your works to enter the current fiscal period on a substantial production basis."

AUGUST
INVESTMENTS

Federal and Provincial Government and Municipal Security Offerings will be submitted on request.

		Maturity	Price	Approx. Yield
Canadian Pacific Railway..........	4½%	1960	98.00	4.62%
Canada Northern Power Corp....	5%	1955	95.50	5.50%
British Columbia Power Corp....	5½%	1960	98.50	5.55%
Montreal Island Power Company	5½%	1957	98.50	5.60%
Canadian Copper Refineries Ltd.	6%	1945	100.00	6.00%
Queens Hotel Limited............	6%	1947	97.50	6.25%
Kingston Elevator Company Ltd.	6%	1950	97.00	6.25%
*Inter City Western Bakeries Ltd.	6½%	1950	100.00	6.37%

*Carrying bonus of ½ share common stock with each $100 bond.

Convertible bonds

Power Corporation of Canada Ltd.	4½%	1959	92.00	5.83%
Eastern Dairies Limited..........	6%	1949	102.00	5.83%
Foreign Power Securities Corp....	6%	1949	101.00	5.90%
Northwestern Power Co. Ltd.....	6%	1960	101.00	5.93%
McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd...	6%	1949	100.00	6.00%

Complete details of conversion privileges on request.

We Invite Your Enquiries.

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Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver

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103 Hollis Street
Halifax, N.S.
Sackville 655

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES
Middle West Utilities Company—Central and South West Utilities Company—National Public Service Corporation—Midland United Company
INSULL, SON & COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL

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The "Habit of Quality"

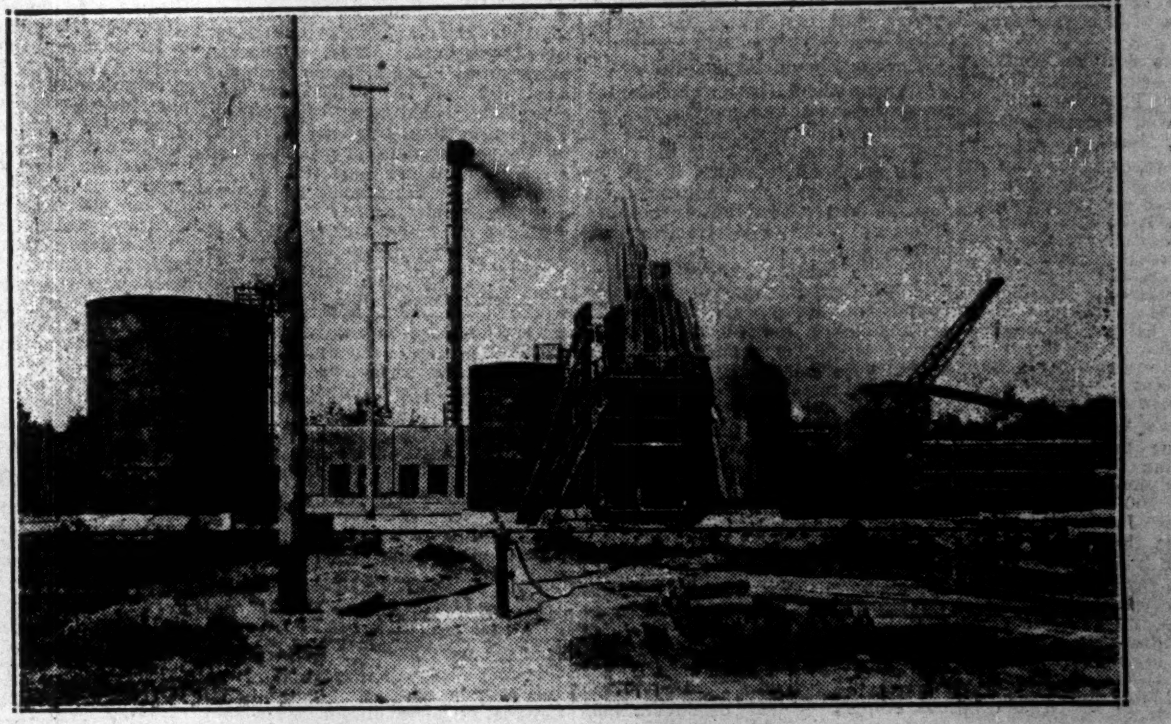
There can be no compromise with quality in the making of bonds or stocks certificates — without attendant risk.

Quality has become an unvarying habit with this company, resultant from over 100 years of responsibility in safeguarding the financial system.

Today all of Canada's chartered banks, and many of the leading corporations entrust the achieving of their monetary documents to our care.

You, too, can safeguard your company's and your shareholders' interests through letting us meet your needs.

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED
MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO



New Wood Treating plant of J. J. Seguin Co. Ltd., at St. Lambert, Montreal.

PROGRESSING WITH INDUSTRY
Modern Treating Plant now Completed To Meet Fast Growing Demands

J. J. SEGUIN COMPANY, LIMITED have pleasure in announcing the completion of one of the most modern treating plants in existence — designed to meet the exacting requirements of most recent engineering practice.

This plant—extending over 65 acres—is strategically located at St. Lambert, a suburb of Montreal, on the main line of the Canadian National Railways. From this modern plant, 48 to 72 hours delivery can be given to all points in Eastern Canada and the Northern states of United States.

The Equipment consists of three large open vats, capable of treating four carloads of poles at the same time, storage tanks, working tanks, two 125 h.p. boilers, centrifugal pumps, air compressors, cranes for handling poles, and an up-to-the-minute temperature recording system.

Western Red CEDAR POLES Northern White

The Company cuts the timber, transports, frames, roofs and treats the poles—with its own men and equipment. Public utilities are assured that Seguin service means a complete pole service.

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Minneapolis, Minn.
St. Lambert, Montreal.
Fauteux Siding, Que.
Lake Frontier, Que.
Fournier Siding, Que.
Trois Pistoles, Que.
Rimouski, Que.
Millerton, N.B.
Keegan, Me.

"A Coast to Coast Organization"

News of Investment Markets

DOMINION TAR NEW FINANCING MADE PUBLICLY

Increases Outstanding Debentures To $5,500,000

HAVE STOCK RIGHTS

Reimburse Company for Full Acquisition of Subsidiary Companies

Offering of $1,500,000 six per cent sinking fund gold debentures, series B, of Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. is being made to reimburse the company for acquisition of the entire capital stock of Calders (Canada) Ltd., and additional shares of Canada Creosoting Co. and Alberta Wood Preserving Co. During the past year the company has been expanding rapidly, but capital expenditures on new plants and extensions to existing plants have been met out of earnings.

The company's operations include the distillation of tar and the sale of by-products. Directly or indirectly it practically controls the creosoting industry in Canada, which covers the preservative treatment of piles, posts, timber, lumber and railway ties. Through its wholly owned subsidiary, Alexander Murray & Co., a complete range of building materials is marketed. Properties of the company are located from coast to coast and include six tar plants, 13 creosoting plants, a fibre conduit manufacturing plant and wharves at Montreal and Vancouver.

Expansion Rapid

The company was originally organized with English capital in 1930, but was taken over by Canadian interests in February, 1929, and since that time expansion has been rapid. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 1929, the company earned $1,497,564 after all operating expenses and after elimination of earnings applicable to minority shares of subsidiaries outstanding. The average earnings for the past four years available for debenture interest and depreciation is stated at $1,285,256. The consolidated balance sheet of the company as at December 31, 1929, showed fixed assets of the company after depreciation at $7,717,559. As of the same date but after giving effect to the present financing and to the acquisition of shares of subsidiaries acquired since that date the book value of plants and properties of the company and its subsidiaries is given at $10,523,258. Working capital of the company as at December 31, 1929, was $2,271,507.

The current issue ranks equally with the $4,000,000 series A debentures offered in January, 1929, at par, except that the present debentures are dated July 2, 1930. As in the case of the series A debentures, stock purchase rights are granted permitting the purchase of five shares of common stock for each $1,000 principal amount of debentures at $30 per share on or before January 2, 1931; at $35 per share thereafter to January 2, 1933 and at $40 per share thereafter to January 2, 1935. The common shares had a price range of $34 to $17 during 1929 and in 1930 have ranged from $23 to $13, recent sales being around the latter figure.

Details of the issue are as follows:

$1,500,000
DOMINION TAR & CHEMICAL CO.
6% SINKING FUND GOLD DEBENTURES, SERIES B

To be dated: July 2, 1930; due: January 2, 1949.

Denominations: $1,000 coupon debentures registerable as to principal only; $1,000 and $5,000, fully registered; interchangeable.

Interest: Payable semi-annually, January and July 2, at Royal Bank in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver; or at the agency of the Royal Bank in New York; or at the Royal Bank in London, Eng.

Redeemable: At option of the company, in whole or in part on 60 days' notice at 105 on or before January 2, 1934; thereafter to January 2, 1939, at 103; thereafter to maturity at 102.

Sinking Fund—Annual, cumulative, commencing October 1, 1931, for exclusive retirement of series B debentures, equal to 2 per cent for each of the first three years and 3 per cent annually thereafter of all the previously issued debentures of series B. It is estimated that this sinking fund will retire more than 80 per cent of the debentures of series B by maturity.

Trustee: Montreal Trust Co.

Share Purchase Rights: On application and presentation of debentures to the trustee, debenture holders may purchase 5 common shares for each $1,000 principal amount of debentures at the rate of $30 per share to January 2, 1931; thereafter at $35 per share to January 2, 1933; and thereafter at $40 per share to January 2, 1935.

Capitalization: (Upon completion of present financing).

	Authorized	Outstanding
Debentures	$7,500,000	$5,500,000
6½% cum. pref.	7,500,000	5,035,000
Common, no par value	300,000 sh.	273,184 sh.*

*20,000 unissued common shares have been reserved for holders of series A debentures and a further 6,516 unissued common shares will be reserved for the series B shareholders and also 684 issued shares or a total of 7,500 common shares for series B debenture holders.

Offering: $1,500,000, July, 1930, by Wood, Gundy & Co., and Greenshields & Co. at 100 to yield 6 per cent.

Canadian Bond Yields Attract U. S. Investors

Survey of Department of Commerce Shows Canadian Issues Yield Less Than Other "Foreign" Bonds Sold in U. S. During Past Decade

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Yield on Canadian bonds offered in the United States between 1919 and 1929, was well below that secured on other foreign issues, according to investigations of the Finance and Investment division of the United States Department of Commerce.

Renewed absorption of new foreign bonds by United States investors on a considerable scale in recent months, again has become a matter of widespread interest. Whatever factors may be offered to explain this recurring demand of foreigners for American capital, there can be little question as to the reason for their ability to get it. Yields on outstanding United States bonds have been declining and new issues have been offered at increasingly favorable terms to the borrower. New foreign bonds also have been favored by the abundance of foreigners seeking investment, but on the whole, they have yielded much more than the new American issues. In this fact lies the secret of their attraction to American investors.

Provide Yield Summary

In the current issue of Commerce Reports, appears the following summary of yield indexes of foreign bond offerings in United States between 1919 and 1929:

Weighted average yield indexes on new foreign bonds, 1919 to 1929, inclusive:

Year	All New Foreign Bonds	New European Bonds	New Canadian Bonds	New Latin American Bonds	New Far Eastern Bonds
1919	5.97	5.93	5.92	6.81	5.69
1920	7.69	8.14	7.03	7.47	6.93
1921	7.54	7.84	6.71	8.00	6.49
1922	6.63	7.16	5.48	7.48	6.15
1923	6.42	7.03	5.53	6.63	6.66
1924	6.56	7.18	4.82	7.83	7.06
1925	6.51	7.25	4.87	6.44	6.15
1926	6.51	7.16	5.29	6.71	6.66
1927	6.14	6.53	4.97	6.55	5.54
1928	6.09	6.21	5.08	6.29	6.16
1929	5.81	6.25	5.31	6.50	7.05
1919-1924 ..	6.80	7.21	5.92	7.37	6.50
1925-1929 ..	6.21	6.68	5.12	6.50	6.31
1919-1929 ..	6.33	6.97	5.55	6.97	6.41

While it is too early to state precisely what the average yield differential obtainable on new foreign bonds has been so far during the present year, some light may be shed by a study of new foreign bond yields at offering prices in the 1919-1929 period covered in this article, as indicated by weighted average yield indexes. Such indexes have been prepared for the handbook on foreign securities publicly offered in the United States from 1914 to 1929, which is now in process of preparation, and are printed here for the first time in the table following.

Five indexes are included in the group—a general index of all new foreign bonds and four indexes by geographical areas.

"As good a basis as can be found for conclusion regarding the relative attractiveness to investors of new foreign bonds as against domestic bonds in the past, is a comparison of the general index of new foreign bond yields with a yield index of outstanding domestic bonds, as representative of the most conservative alternative opportunities for the employment of investors' funds.

Close Relation Exists

"If the years 1919 and 1929 are disregarded—the former because financial conditions were more closely connected with the war period than with subsequent years, and the latter because of stock-market speculation to the detriment of the bond market—a remarkable constancy is seen in the spread between the two indexes.

"It was normal, in other words, from 1920 to 1928, for new foreign bonds to yield investors well over a point and two-thirds more than was obtainable on outstanding high-grade domestic bonds, or, in relative terms, approximately 35 per cent more (the average excess.) The spread, however, was greater from 1924 to 1928 than from 1920 to 1923.

"The entire story is not told by the general index of new foreign bond yields because of varying influences exerted by the issues of different areas from year to year, as is shown in the following table, giving the percentage weights in that index of the new bonds of each geographical area."

Percentage weights of the new bond offerings of each geographical area in the general area of the general yield index of all new foreign bonds:

Year	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Far East
1919	66.7	26.0	4.9	2.4
1920	58.4	31.8	7.2	3.1
1921	32.3	26.2	36.5	5.0
1922	25.2	26.2	30.1	18.5
1923	22.9	28.1	31.7	17.3
1924	47.4	22.4	16.3	13.9
1925	51.0	20.3	17.2	11.5
1926	38.8	26.3	32.1	2.8
1927	43.0	18.1	28.5	10.4
1928	42.5	14.4	31.6	11.5
1929	17.1	56.9	22.9	3.1

Canadian Yield Low

The outstanding facts to be noted in the charts are: First, that yields on new Canadian bonds, as a rule, have been only slightly (0.58 points, or 11 per cent on the average) above yields on the best grade of outstanding domestic bonds; second, that new Latin American and European bonds have offered the greatest attraction to American investors, with an average excess for the 11 years of 2 points and an average relative excess of 41 per cent; third, that while the far eastern bonds have offered less advantage in the way of yields than European or Latin American bonds they have offered more on the average than Canadian bonds, having an average excess of 1.44 points or an average relative excess of 30 per cent.

The four geographical indexes have naturally been affected from year to year by a number of factors. For example they have been affected by the varying weights of government as against corporate bond issues—the former usually proving more attractive to investors from the standpoint of security and hence requiring smaller yields to obtain investors' funds. Second, the yield indexes in some years have been influenced by the predominance of issues of a single country or a few countries. Lastly, distinctive economic and political conditions of each area have accentuated the yield movements, as revealed by the following analysis for recent years:

Factors Affecting Yield

From 1920 to 1926, uncertain political conditions in Europe, with continuous controversy over Germany's reparations debt; unbalanced governmental budget; and disorganized currencies and international trade, were largely responsible for the high average yields of new European bonds. The marked improvement in all of these conditions following the adoption of the Dawes Plan and the general return of Europe to the gold standard, were important factors in the decline of the last three years. Capital market conditions in the United States characterized by steadily declining long-term interest rates, also contributed. The fact that the index of 1929 failed to rise more than it did is probably accounted for by the character of the borrowers and by the concentration of new European issues in the early months of the year, before stock speculation had demoralized activity in the American bond markets.

Explain Canadian Rise

In 1920 the smaller rise in average yields of new Canadian bonds than of new European bonds is explained by geographical proximity, the interlacing of Canadian and American economic and financial systems, and familiarity of American investors with Canadian conditions. The more rapid decline in 1921 and 1922 is similarly explained. Larger corporate borrowings in 1923 probably obstructed a further decline in that year and may have caused the slight increase. Improved Canadian financial conditions in 1924 and 1925, prior to the return to a full gold standard in 1926, explain in part the further recession in yields of new Canadian bonds in the former year as well as the small rise in 1925, when corporate borrowings again exerted a greater weight in the total. The increase of 0.42 point in 1926 undoubtedly was a response to the larger percentage of corporate borrowings in that year; while the decline of 0.32 point in 1927 and the slight change in 1928 (despite the high proportion of corporate borrowing) reflected the stimulus of easier credit conditions in the United States. Firmer interest rates in the United States in 1929 may account partially for the increase in that year's average yields of new Canadian bonds, but adverse financial conditions in Canada and weakness in Canadian exchange rates also were factors. New Canadian bond issues were more generally scattered over the entire year than were European bond issues.

Latin Situation Outlined

The countries whose issues are included in the Latin American bond yield index represent widely divergent political and economic conditions, with less inter-dependence than in the case of European and North American countries, but with great dependence upon economic conditions in Europe and the United States. Widespread and continuous depression in Latin American countries, largely because of economic disorganization in Europe, was mainly responsible for the high average interest yields on Latin American bonds for the first six years. After 1924, improved economic conditions in Europe and the high level of productive activity in the United States reflected in better conditions in Latin American countries, facilitated much lower interest yields on their bonds, but adverse developments in 1929 checked a further decline.

Far East Surveyed

The widely differing political and economic conditions obtaining have been noticeably reflected in the Far Eastern yield index, as a consequence of the concentrated borrowing of the various far eastern countries in each year. For example, the fact that the Philippine Islands as a Territorial possession have a more advantageous borrowing status in American markets than other far eastern countries was reflected in the index from 1919 to 1921. Again, the fact that the Netherland East Indian governmental borrowing has been supervised by the Netherland Government, whose high credit position in international finance is traditional, affected the yield index in 1922 and 1923. In subsequent years, finally, the index was responsive to the uncertain economic conditions in Japan as a result of the 1923 earthquake and the inconvertibility of Japanese currency, although these influences were offset in 1925, 1927 and 1928, when there were large issues by Australia, whose political and economic conditions were perhaps the most favorable in the Far East in those years.

Public Utility Earnings

Canadian Pacific Railway

June—	1930	1929
Gross earn.	$15,530,841	$18,322,596
Work. exp.	12,710,759	15,329,671
Net earn.	2,820,082	2,992,925
Aggre. gross, Jan. 1 to June 30	83,134,974	101,646,751
Aggre. net, Jan. 1 to June 30	$9,406,054	$16,356,830

Can. Western Natural Gas

June—	1930	1929
Oper. revenue	$93,872	$79,265
Oper. expense	85,692	65,307
Net oper. revenue	8,180	13,958
Non-oper. revenue	8,875	8,039
Gross inc. less oper. exp. ..	$17,056	$21,998

FIRST NATIONAL
CORPORATION
OF CANADA, LIMITED

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

STAR BUILDING, TORONTO
TELEPHONE ELGIN 9274

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	—Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Mimico, Ont.	July	C. H. Burgess & Co.	5%	30-ins.	$65,000	96.50	5.32%
Montreal Harbor Commissioners.	July	Wood, Gundy & Co.	5%	1969	500,000	103.17	4.82%
Stetler, Alta.	July	H. J. Birkett & Co.	6%	20-yr.	20,000	98.52	6.12
Raymond, Alta.	June	W. L. McKinnon & Co.	6%	20-ins.	10,000	98.00	6.28
Dalhousie, N.B.	July	Royal Bank	5%	20-yr.	25,000	103.11	5.25

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Stock Issues	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Offered	Yield
Citizens Finance Corp.	July	Company	...	....	5,000 shs.	*$10	...
Bond Issues—							
Dominion Tar & Chemical	July	Wood, Gundy & Co., and Greenshields & Co.	6%	1049	$1,500,000	100	6%

(*Offered $2 per share on application and $1 per share in eight half-yearly payments)

Bond Sales

DALHOUSIE, N.B.

The Royal Bank has been awarded $25,000 5 per cent 20-year debentures of Dalhousie, N.B., at 103.11; a cost basis of 5.25 per cent. Bids for the issue were as follows:

1 Royal Bank	103.11
2 Eastern Securities Co.	100.50
3 C. H. Burgess & Co.	99.00
4 J. M. Robinson & Co.	98.56

MIMICO, ONT.

C. H. Burgess & Co. has been awarded $65,000 5 per cent 30-installment debentures of Mimico, Ont. at 96.00, a cost basis of approximately 5.32 per cent. Bids for the issue were as follows:

1 C. H. Burgess & Co.	96.00
2 Bank of Montreal	95.80
3 R. A. Daly & Co.	92.50

MONTREAL HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

Wood, Gundy & Co. has been awarded $500,000 5 per cent debentures of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, due November 1, 1969, at 103.17, a cost basis of 4.82 per cent. The issue is guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada. Bids for the issue were as follows:

1 Wood, Gundy & Co.	103.17
2 McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	102.84
3 National City Co.	102.64

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

As reported in The Financial Post of July 24, A. E. Ames & Co. has been awarded $37,526 5½ per cent 20 and 30-year debentures of the City of Lethbridge, Alta.. at 102.11, a cost basis to the city of 5.33 per cent. Bids for the issue were as follows:

1 A. E. Ames & Co.	102.11
2 G. F. Tull & Ardern Co.	101.28
3 Bank of Montreal	101.27
4 Carlile & McCarthy	101.17
5 J. L. Graham & Co.	101.07
6 Royal Financial Corp.	100.487
7 Canadian Bank of Commerce	100.26
8 Wood, Gundy & Co.	100.00
9 C. H. Burgess & Co.	99.02

STETLER, ALTA.

H. J. Birkett & Co. was awarded $20,000 6 per cent 20-year debentures of Stetler, Alta., at 98.52; a cost basis of 6.12 per cent. The debentures are dated July 1, 1930. Bids were as follows:

1 H. J. Birkett & Co.	98.52
2 W. Ross Alger Corp.	98.10
3 W. L. McKinnon & Co.	97.75

THREE RIVERS HARBOR COMMISSIONERS

It is reported that no bids were received by the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Three Rivers, Que., for the issue of $400,000 5 per cent 25-year debentures for which tenders were called for July 1.

Bond Tenders

August 15—Town of Bromptonville. $40,000, 5 per cent, serially from May 1, 1931 to May 1, 1960. J. A. Ouellet, sec.-treas. Object of loan—construction of sidewalks.

July 31, Alliston, Ont.—$93,000, 5½%, 30-installment, sewer debentures, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the County of Simcoe. M. Lowery, clerk.

4 p.m., July 31. Twp. of Scarborough—$277,346, 5%, 30-yr. debentures maturing 1930 to 1959; $144,428, 5%, 20-year maturing 1930 to 1949; $88,202, 5%, 15-year, 1930 to 1944; $149,035, 5% 14-year, 1930 to 1943. Interest payable yearly, Dec. 15. J. T. Stewart, twp. treas., Birch Cliff.

4 p.m., July 31, Port Colborne—$25,000 5% 20-ins. Interest payable June and Dec. 1. Tenders previously called for July 26; time extended. H. F. Johnston, treas.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Can. Electric	6½%	1951	Sep. 1	105
Avalon Tele. 1st. mtg.	6%	1946	Aug. 1	105
Avalon Tele. deb...	5½%	1958	Oct. 1	100
Wahnapitae Pr. ..	6½%	1944	Nov. 1	105
Federal Distillery ..	8%	10-yr.	Aug. 25	105
Hamilton Cataract Pr.	5%	1943	Oct. 1	110
St. Lawrence Pr. ..	*6%	1935	Aug. 1	105
North State Pr. ..	8%	....	Aug. 1	105
Bastrop Pulp ..	*6½%	1940	Aug. 1	101½
Foreign Issues—				
French Line	6½%	1951	Aug. 15	103
Norway	6%	1970	Sep. 1	100
Rep. of Finland .	*5½%	1958	Aug. 1	100
Roumania	*7%	1959	Aug. 1	100
Norway :........	6%	1943	Aug. 15	...
Norway	6%	1944	Aug. 1	100
Anglo French	4½%	1940	Oct. 15	100
Argentine Govt. ..	*4½%	1934	Oct. 1	100

*In part.

Orillia Negotiating Two New Industries

From Our Own Correspondent

Orillia—Negotiations are under way for two new industries for the Town of Orillia. Local authorities consider that the town has not been greatly affected by the general depression and that industrial conditions are encouraging.

While the tourist traffic is not up to the mark set in previous years the renting of cottages and bookings at adjacent summer resorts are satisfactory and are construed as favorable indications that Canadian vacationists are not lacking the means to enjoy their summer holidays. Owing to the abundant supply of electric power the domestic demand is showing a marked increase.

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COKE WIDELY USED AS DOMESTIC FUEL, STATISTICS SHOW

Total of 13,000,000 Tons Consumed in Home Furnaces

Production of coke in Canada during 1928 totalled 2,314,127 tons and as imports during the same year amounted to 1,060,029 tons, there was thus an available supply of 3,374,156 tons. Exports amounted to 25,058 tons, leaving 3,349,098 tons as the quantity available for consumption in Canada during the year.

An analysis of consumption figures for 1928, based on returns of the industrial census, shows that during the year 1,428,611 tons of coke were used as blast furnace or cupola charges, 249,413 tons were used as raw materials in manufacturing and 309,898 tons were used as fuel in manufacturing and mining plants. Thus a total of 1,987,922 tons can be accounted for in available records of industrial uses but it should be noted that the industrial census covers only the manufacturing industries and does not include trading establishments, repair shops, warehouses, etc.; data on the coke consumption in these latter works are not available.

Use as Domestic Fuel

As noted above, the quantity of coke made available for consumption during the year was 3,349,098 tons; industrial uses account for 1,987,922 tons; so the difference, or 1,361,176 tons, represents the quantity available for use as domestic fuel or in industrial establishments not within the scope of the industrial census.

Furnace charges of coke during 1928 totalled 1,428,611 tons of which 1,121,864 tons were charged to iron blast furnaces, 3,077 tons to steel furnaces, 115,710 tons to foundry cupolas and 187,960 tons to non-ferrous metal blast furnaces. By districts the consumption for this purpose was as follows: Maritime provinces, 389,758 tons; Quebec, 31,523 tons; Ontario, 919,579 tons; and the western provinces, 87,751 tons.

Consumption of coke as a raw material in manufacturing in 1928 amounted to 249,413 tons of which 115,602 tons were used in the manufacture of calcium carbide and carbon dioxide, 111,617 tons in the manufacture of coke and gas, 21,787 tons in the abrasive products industry, and 407 tons in making graphite electrodes and foundry facings. Plants in Ontario used 153,511 tons for these purposes; in Quebec, 83,684 tons; in the Maritime provinces, 274 tons, and in the western provinces, 11,944 tons.

Industrial Uses Varied

Coke was used also in considerable quantity as an industrial fuel, the quantity so used in 1928 amounting to about 309,898 tons. The iron and steel industries used 122,055 tons; chemical industries, 7,267 tons; industries making non-ferrous metal products, 10,389 tons; concerns manufacturing non-metallic mineral products, 83,184 tons; other industries using coke as a fuel were: metal mining, 4,922 tons; non-metallic mining, 2,947 tons; structural materials and clay products, 15,769 tons; wood and paper using industries, 2,473 tons; vegetable products, 35,825 tons; textile products, 9,759 tons; animal products, 8,815 tons; central electric stations, 3,222 tons; and other industries, 3,271 tons. Industrial plants in the Maritime provinces used 25,366 tons of coke for fuel purposes; in Quebec, 29,536 tons; in Ontario, 216,666 tons; and in the western provinces, 38,330 tons.

Citizens Finance Corp. Seeks Additional Capital

The Citizens Finance Corp., Vancouver, operating under a British Columbia charter obtained in 1925, is offering 5,000 shares publicly at $10 per share. The company grants loans on collateral security to people of moderate means, loans money of clients on mortgages and will carry on a general insurance business. During the past four years the company has been buying and selling real estate, stocks and bonds of other companies and underwriting stocks, and has paid dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

The company has an authorized capital of 10,000 common shares of $10 par value. Subscribed capital is stated at $24,760 and paid-up capital at $23,960. Under the terms of the current offering $2 per share must be paid on application and the remainder at the rate of $1 per share in 8 semi-annual payments.

It is the stated intention of the company to discount promissory notes for employees, small traders, brokers and others, who are debarred from obtaining financial assistance from the banks.

As at March 24, 1930, the company's statement shows assets of $126,913 of which stocks and other investments totalled $117,241. In addition to paid-up capital of $23,280, liabilities include bills payable of $76,387; dividend reserve of $1,293; accounts payable, $865; profit and loss, $87 and commission reserve on $25,000.

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Victoria Serves Notice On Panama Pacific Grain

Following the failure of Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd. to pay bond interest due to the amount of $12,700 on July 2, the municipal council of Victoria, B. C. served notice on the company. If the money is not received by the city within 30 days from receipt of notice the city can take possession of the terminal elevator equipment and other property of the company.

The city of Victoria guaranteed the bonds of the company to the extent of $500,000 in 1927 and three semi-annual payments were met. Under the terms of agreement the company was to pay the city a fee of $5,000 a year and 1-10 cent per bushel on all grain handled over 5,000,000 bushels a year until the city's liability is wiped out. The first annual payment of $5,000 was made by the company during 1929.

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TORONTO, JULY 31, 1930

THE RUSSIAN MENACE

FROM a man prominent in United States business and public life, who has also important interests in Canada and Great Britain, The Financial Post has received the following significant comment:

"Your country and mine are going to have a serious time if we can't keep out Russian products like coal, lumber, etc. How are your laborers and ours going to compete with these people who are operating stolen property with convict labor?

"We are sending men like Campbell of Montana to show them how to raise grain on a large scale. We are sending men like Budd of the Southern Pacific, one of the ablest railroad men in the world, to show them how to operate their railroads. Campbell himself admits that if they ever get going with their farms on a big scale that no country in the world will be able to compete with them.

"What is behind all this and why don't the leading men in both our countries stand against it? A very firm attempt is being made to try and block the sale of Russian coal in this country. The American Federation of Labor and other bodies are behind it.

"Russia is shipping pulpwood here now. Two ship loads have already been passed, and I think this would have been prevented had it not been for the intervention of the British Minister in Washington, Lindsay. He was interested in this because the Russians were wise enough to ship their pulpwood in English vessels, and I suppose also the fact that he represents the Labor Government had something to do with it. What was the Canadian Minister in Washington doing to allow this intervention, which was so strongly against the interests of Canada? We buy practically all of our pulpwood from Canada, so why should the Minister from England endeavor to secure admission of Russian material manufactured by convict labor?"

Canadians are pleased to know that the importation of the convict labor pulpwood has been stopped by the United States within the past few days and since the letter quoted above was written. In a previous case, lumber cargoes under dispute were admitted by a ruling of the Treasury department on the ground that too little evidence of the employment of convict labor had been produced. The principle that the products of convict labor might not enter the United States was not relaxed.

The next complaint offered more conclusive evidence. The allegations were quite horrifying. Convicts and political prisoners were described as making up the working crew which loaded the ships at the port of Archangel. They were clad in rags, evidently the remnants of the clothing which they had at the time of their arrest. The covering for their hands and feet was mostly canvas. The meals served to them were black bread and warm water. They work in twelve-hour shifts, with two hours off for luncheon. They were quartered in barracks near the loading pier and marched to the pier under guard each day. Three prisoners, caught stealing bread from comrades, were summarily shot.

Here is a picture which will recall to old memories the scenes that George Kennan used to describe when he was stirring the world with his articles on the Siberian penal colonies some 40 years ago.

The fact that interests Canada, from a business viewpoint, is that these ships were being laden with pulpwood for the paper manufacturers of the United States. Large contracts for such wood are said to have been made. If it is allowed to enter, the competition with Canadian pulpwood might be serious.

Canadians, therefore, have good reason to welcome the news that the treasury department rules that the wood may not be admitted.

The letter quoted reveals the serious menace to Canadian and American business in the Russian situation. Just this week a Canadian government bulletin on the coal industry of Canada pointed out that production of our mines dropped ten per cent in June from the five-year average for that month, and yet the same bulletin referred to importations of Russian coal into Canada.

American labor and American industrialists are strongly battling the unfair Russian competition. Canada, too, will find itself facing the necessity of deciding if our producers are to be placed at the peril of Russian competition, based, as stated above, on stolen property and convict labor. But while we have some power to control our home market we cannot so easily control unfair Russian competition in other markets, not even in Great Britain where the Labor Government exhibits strong Russian sympathies. Canadian business men are familiar with the proposal to establish a government wheat import board in Britain. One of Mr Macdonald's earnest young supporters, E. F. Wise, M.P., is sponsoring the proposal with some semblance of party authority. The Financial Post has already exposed the fact that Mr. Wise is no other than the foreign trade adviser of the Soviet co-operative societies. The last issue of The Outlook and Independent told in greater detail Mr. Wise's plans to market Russia's wheat by dumping it on the British and other markets at below Canadian and American production costs. Canada gives Britain enormously important gratuitous preferences, yet the government of Britain flirts with plans that are sponsored by the man whose job it is to sell Russian wheat where Canadian wheat now is sold.

Russian coal, wheat, and iron menace Canada's foreign markets. Have our producers not the right to expect protective action not only from our own government but from the British government? Canada expects Great Britain to become Empire-trade-conscious in a practical way. The intimation of Horace T. Hunter, our vice-president, in his special article from London last week, that the Labor party is beginning to see the need for strengthening of the trade bonds of the Empire is particularly cheering in view of Sir Ronald Lindsey's action in the pulpwood case and Wise's propaganda for Russian wheat.

STILL UNSOLVED

REFUSAL by the judicial committee of the Privy Council to overrule the decision of the Canadian Government that no fiat will be granted to the Grand Trunk Railway stockholders to sue the government for the value of their shares does not mean that the Privy Council has in any sense ruled upon the merits of the Grand Trunk stockholders' claim. The Privy Council merely took the view that as His Majesty, through his instruments of government in Canada, had refused to grant the fiat, it had no right to advise His Majesty that a mistake had been made.

So long as some thousands of Grand Trunk stockholders in Britain think that they have been the victims of injustice at the hands of the Canadian people and so long as the Canadian Government refuses to permit a judicial investigation of the whole Grand Trunk question in the form of a suit against the Canadian Government, taken by the Grand Trunk Railway stockholders, there will be a feeling in certain circles in Britain that complete justice has not been done. No doubt this feeling will be carefully nursed by the propaganda for the stockholders, but this is a risk that Canada must run if it refuses to grant this fiat.

It would not be too late for the government to take the matter under advisement and to consider giving the G.T.R. stockholders a final opportunity either to prove their case in the court or to fail in their action and in doing so finally to squelch the Grand Trunk's agitation.

GOLD AND FORTUNES

PRESENT developments seem to be bearing out the long continued warnings of economists that steady deficiency in the world's production of gold would bring about a rise in value of that metal, which is the same thing as a general decline in prices. Business can proceed just as well on a low price level as on a high one, but just as generally rising prices tend to accelerate business development, so do declining prices tend to check it. No one has been rash enough to attempt to develop a formula which would show what annual accretion to the world's gold supply would be necessary to sustain prices at any given level, and indeed such a formula is impossible for the conditions surrounding the problem are constantly changing. Various economies in the use of gold are steadily increasing, and of these the employment of cheques instead of currency in the settlement of transactions is one of the more obvious. Of great importance, too, is the enormous volume of business that is settled through clearing houses. It is probable that the liquefying of ownership of capital resources by the issuance of an enormous quantity of securities in recent years puts an increased burden on the world's gold resources, especially when accompanied by a very large amount of trading in securities. The war's legacy of debts, with tremendous amounts of money to be collected from one set of persons and paid over to other sets, both internally in different countries and in international settlements, adds both to the number of transactions to be settled for in gold or its equivalent, and to the volume of things the value of which is measured by the gold yardstick.

Changes in the value of gold bring about many adjustments in the relative position of individuals and countries. Debts and taxes become heavier to bear with a rise in the value of gold and a decrease in the price of commodities, but the old fashioned contrast between the bloated bondholder and the oppressed debtor has lost a good deal of its force. The wealthy man is as likely to be a debtor as to be a bondholder. Those to whom bond interest is paid by a government will find such interest will go further in purchasing power, but the taxes they have to pay will become correspondingly more burdensome. A farmer may find that it takes the produce of twenty instead of fifteen acres, to pay his mortgage interest and his taxes, but there may be compensations in lower costs of production on the whole farm. If the city householder's mortgage looks heavier he finds that the real value of his insurance policies to his dependents has gone up.

In international finance, the burden of existing external debts grows greater, and the value of external loans grows greater with declining prices, an influence to the apparent advantage of the United States as against most European countries. But other offsetting factors come into the picture, such as lowered costs of imports, and changes in rates that may have to be paid for new money.

Gold as a medium of exchange and as a measure of values has many defects, but the world has not found anything better, and in spite of many suggestions that have been made for change to some other standard or for efforts to stabilize the gold dollar by increasing or decreasing its weight from time to time, there is little likelihood of such change being made.

After all, the fluctuations in fortune that are brought about by fluctuations in gold value are simply part of the incessant changes constantly in progress in an ever changing world. The successful business man will watch and take account of them as he does of the thousand other factors that are ever affecting his business.

THEORY WRONG SOMEWHERE

FINANCIAL, social and economic theories are receiving a severe testing these days. The United States, for example, had a theory that by restricting immigration, jobs would be conserved for her own citizens, and a period of unemployment would not occur. But unemployment there is decidedly acute just now, and if some recently published figures can be trusted, it is more acute than in England. Some publicists in the United States seem to believe that this policy simply encouraged less desirable immigrants to come in from Mexico, or to be "boot-legged" in by various means. To others it seems apparent that when more labor was not admitted to make effective use of United States capital at home, the capital has emigrated and put labor to work abroad.

BANANAS DIRECT

THE statement is made in a United States government publication, just issued, that "98% of Canada's imports of bananas come through the United States." Figures are quoted to show that between 1924 and 1929 the bananas imported into United States and re-exported to Canada from that country ranged in value from $2,600,000 to nearly $6,000,000.

This statement may have been true up to a year ago, but it is no longer true. The most recent Canadian trade figures, those for the year ending April 30th, show that only 54% of Canada's supply of bananas came via the United States, although in the year April 30th, 1929 the figure was actually 99%. This remarkable change is the result of the establishment of a direct line of steamships between Canadian ports and the British West Indies. We are now enabled to purchase our bananas directly in the British countries and to bring them to Canada on Canadian-owned cold storage boats. Besides providing additional traffic for Canadian ports, this movement ensures a larger volume of business for the British West Indies, as opposed to other Latin American countries under other flags.

Unfortunately, the Canadian trade figures, expressed in dollars, do not reveal the full benefit of this movement, since the price of bananas has declined very seriously. Bananas imported into Canada during the twelve months to April 30th, 1929, cost us on the average of $1.47 per bunch. For the twelve months period ending April 30th, 1930, this average price dropped to 86 cents per bunch. The extent to which this decline in cost is due to a decline in the price to the grower or to direct importation is something for the experts to determine.

EMPIRE TRADE

THE election results cannot be regarded as any expression of public opinion in Canada on the question of the development of trading within the Empire. Practically everybody in Canada is anxious to see Canada join in discussion and action for the establishment of a system of preferential tariffs in the Empire that may or may not—but probably will—lead in time to Empire Free Trade. It did not take any election to determine that question. Now that the politicians have had their fling at trying to make it appear that Empire trade is a political issue in which there is a clear line of demarcation in a partisan sense, it is up to our new leaders at Ottawa, in their role of administrators of the nation's business, to demonstrate that Empire trade is a business matter capable of intelligent handling in a business-like way.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Australia's financial worries are the result of toying with socialism. Canada is not free from influences that would "nationalize" all forms of business.

* * *

Can the unemployment problem be well or permanently solved by piling millions on to the national debt now? We think not. Tax reduction, that will stimulate the investment of private capital, would prove a better remedy.

* * *

"You can not take Empire trade away from party politics but, the less there is of party politics in connection with it, the better."—E. W. Beatty.

* * *

Free traders appeal to the consuming public; high protectionists to the working public. Each forgets that the consuming and the working public are one and the same thing.

POST-scripts

INCREASED unemployment, which has resulted in over expansion of the mendicant industry, is stated to have had little effect on earnings of the more firmly established beggars. In one of Montreal's down-town parks, business is reported to be quite up to last year's standard and though competition is keen the summer season is bringing the usual harvest to those who have placed their methods on a sound business basis. Three veterans of the industry who rejoice in the titles of Bumblefoot, Umbrella and The Scarlet Pimpernel and whose business has grown with the city, are said to be quite satisfied with current conditions. They admit the unemployment situation is bad but say that it finds little reflection in their own immediate profits. While on each summer day they may be found in the park and each night they sleep peacefully in the mountain; like the flies, no one knows where they go in the winter.

Other People's Views

How Not To Do It

Canadian Gazette, London: Every week we continue to receive examples of How not to do it. A Montreal correspondent writes about a friend in the printing trade, who recently received a book of beautiful samples of paper from the Old Country. The samples were so fine that everyone to whom he showed them was loud in their praises of them. But there it ended. Why? With but a few exceptions the papers were grades not manufactured in Canada; but no prices were given, no importing agents' names were registered, and, lastly, the papers were listed in a manner that was meaningless to Canadian buyers. For example, one paper was described as being 480 sheets to the ream, another as 504. The size of one paper was described as Double Crown, and another was Double Imperial. Surely the exporting paper houses of England must know that in the North American continent describing sizes of papers by name was abolished long ago, in fact so long since that one seldom meets a man in Canada who can tell offhand what, say, Double Demy or Double Royal is in inches. They have even gone a stage further and abolished reams. Paper is no longer sold by the ream in Canada but on the 1,000 sheet basis. Take a coated book paper, a Canadian would describe it as, say, 25 inches by 38—160 lbs., per 1,000 sheets. On that basis he can figure out in a moment how many sheets he requires to fill an order, whereas if he has to reduce name sizes to inches and calculate his quantities in reams and quires, considerable time is sure to be lost.

Experience Unsatisfactory

Journal of Commerce, New York.—In an address before the conference of governors at Salt Lake City, Governor Roosevelt (of New York) declares himself to be strongly in favor of a system of insurance against unemployment. "Other nations and governments have undertaken various systems which insure their workers when unemployment comes. Why should we fear to undertake the task?" Asks the governor. The question is easily answered. The painful experiences of countries that have initiated nation-wide systems of unemployment insurance ought to discourage the stoutest hearted legislator from desiring to emulate the example set us by foreigners.

Assuredly the experiences of England and Germany offer us little encouragement. Those countries are maintaining at great and cumulative expense an army of insured unemployed that shows no signs of diminishing. Worse still, idleness combined with enforced lowering of living standards, often operates to reduce permanently the earning capacity of these workers.

In the Mail

Protecting Home Growers

Editor, The Financial Post,

I notice in an editorial in your issue of June 17th headed "Wine and Wheat," that you think it would be a fine idea to trade off the privilege of obtaining freer entry for our wheat into European wine-producing countries for the privilege of free admission of their wines into this country, though even now under the French treaty, (the privileges of which are extended to about half of Europe), wines are admitted at a very nominal rate. Wines containing 20 per cent or less of proof spirits, pay the absurd duty of 15c on six quart bottles or twelve pint bottles or 2½c on a quart bottle that sells at retail out of the dispensaries at 30c for the very cheapest and poorest—and up to $1.00 or more for other qualities that come in under a duty that does not exceed 9-1/6c on a quart bottle of a strength of 40 per cent of proof spirit.

You seem to have forgotten the grape growing industry of Canada that depends upon the wine factories for the sale of 85 per cent of the production. We in Canada are trying to build up a wine industry of our own but have been badly handicapped by this French treaty as it is. To make use of our grapegrowers as a means of selling more wheat is exactly on a par with the case of butter. The farmer is made to bear the expense of buying our way into the Australian and New Zealand markets for our paper products,—as though we are in a desperate hurry to cut down all our forests and turn them into paper. Our nursery industry is sacrificed to Holland in order that our wheat may find more favor in Holland—as though our wheat is of such poor quality that we must buy our way into the markets of the world by the sacrifice of some other industry. I have been taught that our wheat is the best in the world and will find a market on its merits.

E. D. SMITH.

Winona, Ont.
July 18, 1930.

New Books

"WALL STREET STOCK SELECTOR"

William D. Gann, author of a well-known book on tape reading, has brought his book up-to-date in the light of the experiences of the 1929 stock market. Under the title of "Wall Street Stock Selector," he outlines methods of reading the trend of securities from their daily movements and explains the application of chart reading to an understanding of fundamental movements in securities.

The out-and-out investor who is not definitely interested in day-to-day movements, is seldom a student of charts and statistics. Nevertheless, those traders who enter Wall Street or even the Canadian stock markets to make money, are interested in learning to recognize the guide posts, particularly those that determine the right time to buy and the right time to sell. Mr. Gann is of the opinion that the trend of stocks forecasts current movements and he has written this book to outline the rules that he has found successful. For the stock speculator it has considerable interest.

This book combines Mr. Gann's former book—"The Truth of the Stock Tape" with his new book "Wall Street Stock Selector" — both of which are bound in a single volume.

"Wall Street Stock Selector" is published by the Financial Guardian Publishing Company, 91 Wall Street, New York, and sells at $6.

English Journalist Replies To 100 Per Cent American

Editor, The Financial Post:— A one-hundred per cent American, Mr. Ludwell Denny has just published a remarkable book entitled "America Conquers Britain."

This work is a most interesting and arresting economic study of international finance, trade and market manipulation. Many of his conclusions one cannot but agree with, his statistics are impressive, but in his comparison between the imports and exports of the U.S.A., and Great Britain, he does not attach adequate importance to Britain's invisible exports arising out of the operation of the largest mercantile fleet in the world and probably the largest gross overseas investments.

His book is written in a would-be friendly strain with an element of sympathy for poor Great Britain whose industrial predominance is, in his opinion, on its last legs, and he steadfastly ignores the fact patent to all students of world economics, namely, that Great Britain does not stand alone but faces the world as a member of the greatest Empire that has yet arisen. It is quite evident that, apart from his desire to further the self-esteem of his own people, the intention is to create in foreign countries a prejudice against Great Britain, and to propagate the impression that Great Britain is now fast declining and that America is immediately to become the hub of international banking and commerce.

This new era is, according to Mr. Denny, "just around the corner" and everybody is expected to get on the band wagon and be in at the birth. It is perhaps only pertinent to state that British Industrialism is not perishing; on the contrary, in the new and strange conditions produced by the rapid advance of rationalism and its new consciousness Britain is prepared to demonstrate that it has awakened to a proper appreciation of modern conditions and is about to challenge the world. The superficial observer, and among such I should number Mr. Denny, may consider that we are a little late in our realization of the requirements of after-war conditions, but, to make no mistake about it, now we know that we are up against a commercial war, Britain will prove her stability and producer and consumer and capital and labor are presenting a united front, while the consciousness of being a part of the greatest empire that the world has ever seen is rapidly growing.

I would suggest that the U. S. A., which can gamble with its stocks in such a reckless way that a shrinkage in values of £8,000,000,000 can take place within three weeks, can hardly hope to instil that sense of commercial security and confidence in the world markets which is indispensable if trading relations are to be of lasting duration.

It has not been by speculative methods that Great Britain has built up its foreign trade, but by creative and productive effort and thrift, may I suggest that the latter quality is unknown in the U.S.A., and the author conveniently says nothing about it.

It is an interesting fact that within the last few months the U.S.A. trade returns have shown distribution falling far behind production and prices of all commodities rapidly rising.

It is possible that Ludwell Denny does not wish to understand the new meaning of patriotism in the commercial life of the empire. This spirit is going to consolidate the British Empire as an economic unit and make it a great labor union and a gigantic trust, the kind nobody can fear, because we will all belong to it.

Denny's conclusions are extremely interesting but entirely one-sided and will do much to hasten the Inter-Empire co-operative era of the British race:

"A pinched and defenceless island against a continent guarded by two oceans. A dependent island unable to feed and clothe herself against a nation more self-possessed in peace and war than any the world has ever known. Britain has too much population; America has a regulated balance; Britain has too little food; America has too much; Britain has industrial strife; America has industrial peace. Britain has diminishing coal supplies; America has coal in abundance, and the more important energies of the future, oil and hydro-electrical power. Britain has virtually no domestic raw materials; America has many; Britain has obsolete plant and technique; America leads all in industrial equipment and organization; Britain is losing world markets; America is gaining them; Britain is declining in sea power; America is rising; Britain is on the defensive; America is on the offensive."

To this I would reply:

"Britain, a struggling island whose inhabitants are applying themselves to overcoming the difficulties created by the World War, and have behind them the force of the greatest and most beneficial empire that the world has ever known. America, a part of a continent washed by two oceans, the inhabitants of which having through the natural resources of the country acquired great wealth, partly through ignoring international obligations in 1914 and capturing markets while Britain was at deadly grips with Germany, are endeavoring to combat economic law by refusing to purchase from most of the nations of the world, while expecting to sell to them.

"Britain is recovering, in spite of the enormous cost of the Great War, its supremacy in international finance; America is engaged in extorting from the nations of the world debts incurred in combating a menace which affected her in the same degree as it did the rest of the world.

"Britain is governing in a just and beneficial manner a series of colonies among the richest in the world with justice to the inhabitants, and in many cases, at the cost of her own people. America engages in filibustering expeditions in varoius countries of Central America, in the guise of altruism, but really to promote her own material interests.

"British labor and capital are co-operating in the direction of rationalization of British industries; American labor is content so long as abnormally high wages are maintained, but would create a revolution as soon as unemployment increased.

"Great Britain is endeavoring to improve her marketing conditions; America has a system of home marketing on the instalment plan, which, while good up to a point, has been carried to extremes and can only exist in full force so long as the present high wages and material prosperity are maintained, and may bring about a terrible crash in the not distant future. Britain's banking system is the soundest in the world and is now co-operating slowly but surely in the re-organization of the industry of the country with a view to meeting the extraordinary conditions that exist today in the world markets. America's banking system is such that hundreds of banks may crash in a single year. Britain's stock exchange business is conducted on sound lines; she has her Hatrys but deals with them swiftly and surely. America's stock exchange system shows the remarkable phenomenon of eight thousand million pounds being lost in three weeks. Britain has more employed labor today than before the war. America has probably more unemployed today in proportion to her population than any other country in the world.

"Britain has a homogeneous population whose exploits in industry and world affairs have been the marvel of the world for many generations; America is a heterogeneous collection of many races, some on a low plane of civilization, and her exploits in world affairs are more due to her enormous natural resources than to any particular genius in her own people.

"Britain's credit stands high in the world and the Englishman's word is his bond. The American States repudiate their debts, and the federal government collect their share and refuse to intervene to see that foreign bond-holders are paid these repudiated debts.

"Britain is organizing with the goodwill of the dominions and colonies the British Empire into an economic unit; this empire is now the most powerful force in the world and when properly organized will be the greatest factor in the life of the world, as it has natural resources greater than those possessed by any other single political unit in the world. America is approaching the end of her natural resources and will, in the comparatively near future, be faced with world competition on an equal basis.

"Britain's sea power, naval and mercantile, is not declining; America's sea power depends on subsidiaries; Britain has unlimited reserves of men with a 'sea sense' and is still building half of the ships produced by the world annually; America is hardly able to man her present naval and mercantile fleets.

"Britain is proceeding to a sane development of the empire. Her industrial technique is in part antiquated, but that is being rapidly remedied; the United States' technique and boasted 'efficiency' has not enabled her manufacturers to build up a reputation for 'quality,' such as is possessed by British manufacturers.

"Britain has unlimited reserves of foodstuffs in the empire. The United States have an acute agricultural problem; this problem is not being boldly faced, but the agricultural industry is being bolstered up with 'doles.' The crisis in agriculture is due, like all the country's troubles, to a selfish and bigoted economic policy. Britain has law and order; America has 'Scarface Caprices.'

"Finally, the United States of America is incurring the distrust and dislike of the nations of the world and is heading, in the opinion of many, for a financial and commercial disaster."

Sir David Chadwick, in a recent publication of the Imperial Economic Committee, dealt with the imports and exports of the British Empire as a single economic unit. The result showed that the external or foreign trade of the empire exceeded the foreign trade of the United States, and also that of any other conceivable economic unit, such as, for example, the United States of Europe.

What has Mr. Denny to say to that?

CHARLES H. LUKE.

Lyonsdown, New Barnet,
Herts, Eng., July 9, 1930.

Stop Me If You've Heard This One

Little Tommy entered the kitchen, with a thoughtful look upon his face.

"I say, mum," he commenced, "will you let me borrow a sixpence for five minutes?"

His mother almost dropped the dish she was washing, in her surprise.

"Borrow sixpence," she echoed. "What mischief are you up to now, Tommy?"

"Well, mum," answered the artful youth, "Uncle Job said he'd give me a shilling for every sixpence I could show him this week."

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The HON. GEO. S. HENRY Chairman

Business Conditions in Canada

AUTO PRODUCTION TAKES BIG SLUMP DURING FIRST HALF

Six Months Figures At Lowest Point Since 1925

JUNE OUTPUT POOR

Export Business at Lower Ebb Than Domestic Demand, Say Figures

Cumulative figures covering automobile production in Canada for the first six months of 1930 show a drop of 41 per cent from the 1929 figure, and a drop of about 12 per cent from the six months production figures of each of the three preceding years, namely 1926, 1927 and 1928. The 1930 figure of 110,685 cars produced is the lowest to be reached since 1925 when only 93,647 cars were manufactured in Canada during the first half of the year.

The following table shows clearly the comparative figures for six months production in each of the past seven years:

Six Months' Automobile Production

	For Sale in Canada	For Export	Total Production
1925*	......	.....	93,647
1926*	......	.....	124,876
1927	93,595	33,213	126,808
1928	93,820	31,168	124,988
1929	134,520	53,841	188,361
1930	86,465	24,220	110,685

*Only total production available.

Analyzing production as between cars produced for the home market and cars produced for export it is found that the export market has slipped more than the domestic market during the current period. In 1927, 73 per cent of total production during the first six months was for domestic use and in 1929, 71 per cent of production went to the home market. In 1930 however, 78 per cent of total output was for home consumption which means that the export market had dwindled to about 22 per cent of total production.

The figure for production in June also showed a decided slump, dropping to the lowest point for any June since 1924. Even the June, 1925, figure of 15,420 cars exceeded the June, 1930, output by 330 units. June is usually the peak month of the year but this year the June output is the lowest reported since January, and 38 per cent below the May figures and 30 per cent less than the output in June, 1929.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics monthly index number on motor car production, which makes due allow[illegible] for seasonal tendencies and is [illegible]ed on the long term trend, 1919 [illegible] 1927, inclusive, shows that while [illegible]put was 4.7 per cent above normal [illegible] May, it declined to 30.6 per cent below normal in June.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1930	Weekly Latest 1929	Cumulative for Year 1930	Cumulative for Year 1929
C. P. R. Gross earn. (July 21)	$ 3,141,000	$ 4,209,000	$ 91,178,000	$ 111,830,000
C. N. R. Gross earn. (July 21)	$ 4,240,947	$ 5,455,463	$ 121,457,441	$ 146,188,914
Car Loadings (July 19)	61,208	71,271	1,705,806	1,914,523
Stock Index (July 24)	782.0	1032.1	....	....
	Monthly			
Production—				
Pig Iron, tons (June)	66,081	89,873	451,186	518,557
Steel, tons (June)	95,321	119,505	628,993	738,842
Newsprint, tons (June)	213,634	225,055	1,283,922	1,311,322
Automobiles (June)	15,090	21,492	110,685	188,361
Boots and Shoes, pr. (May)	1,524,938	1,688,350	7,374,139	7,969,638
Flour, bbls. (May)	1,393,982	1,748,574	6,047,304	8,283,505
Mineral Production—				
Gold, oz. (April)	169,166	153,389	632,487	605,618
Silver, oz. (April)	2,568,017	1,326,251	7,933,672	5,581,369
Nickel, lb. (April)	10,190,755	9,473,039	36,989,935	36,360,452
Copper, lb. (April)	26,599,188	18,328,736	103,956,820	75,474,431
Lead, lb. (April)	29,360,473	27,103,985	116,687,295	96,266,602
Zinc, lb. (April)	20,180,602	17,746,976	80,968,266	68,854,107
Coal, tons (April)	907,451	1,394,330	4,852,658	6,017,058
Natural Gas, M. cu. ft. (Apr.)	2,433,026	2,529,957	12,516,885	11,950,937
Petroleum, bbls. (April)	102,335	83,542	412,142	261,132
Automobile Financing—				
Used Cars (May)	$ 4,537,871	$ 5,775,802	$ 14,226,840	$ 15,415,675
New Cars (May)	$ 4,777,245	$ 6,230,417	$ 13,897,846	$ 18,999,901
Construction—				
Building Permits (June)	$ 17,935,478	$ 27,816,592	$ 83,214,024	$ 124,609,267
Contracts (June)	$ 54,728,200	$ 72,419,800	$ 240,626,000	$ 278,121,700
Labor—				
Employment Index (July)	118.9	124.7	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (June)	$ 91,543,971	$ 111,949,272	$ 543,100,691	$ 664,411,017
Exports (June)	$ 78,703,281	$ 112,176,179	$ 436,500,438	$ 577,323,077
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, lbs. (May)	5,809,000	6,579,299	26,829,383	39,742,351
Cotton, lbs. (May)	7,056,000	11,219,000	40,775,423	71,664,967
Sugar (May)	$ 2,569,169	$ 2,090,585	$ 6,174,499	$ 7,152,886
Petroleum, crude, gal. (June)	110,593,070	115,563,248	492,136,995	418,885,053
Coal, tons (June)	1,887,497	1,754,500	7,230,426	8,469,131
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, cwt. (Apr.)	3,196,043	....	14,960,616	....
Automobiles, No. (May)	3,024	9,561	19,930	51,528
Wheat, bush. (May)	13,466,884	27,073,295	40,214,642	91,645,395
Wheat, flour bbls. (Apr.)	451,395	720,050	2,115,567	4,064,142
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (May)	1,535,445	1,456,687	7,473,602	7,190,650
Population—				
Emigration (May)	4,216	5,197	......	......
Immigration (March)	14,576	14,811	21,905	23,609
Finance—				
Failures, No. (May)	166	185	1,027	1,005
Failures, Liabilities (May)	$ 2,600,755	$ 2,294,769	$ 24,002,531	$ 18,069,077
Bank Debit (June)	$3,397,740,656	$3,579,847,707	$19,025,169,814	$22,835,608,215
Bond Sales (June)	$ 72,513,683	$ 115,388,617	$ 371,152,019	$ 344,154,231
Insurance Sales (June)	$ 55,355,000	$ 55,000,000	$ 300,762,000	$ 307,562,000
Wholesale Prices (1913—100)—				
General Index (June)	88.0	92.6	......	......
Iron (May)	91.6	94.4	......	......
Cottons, raw	93.9	111.6	......	......
Grains	76.0	82.5	......	......
Live stock	130.0	138.3	......	......

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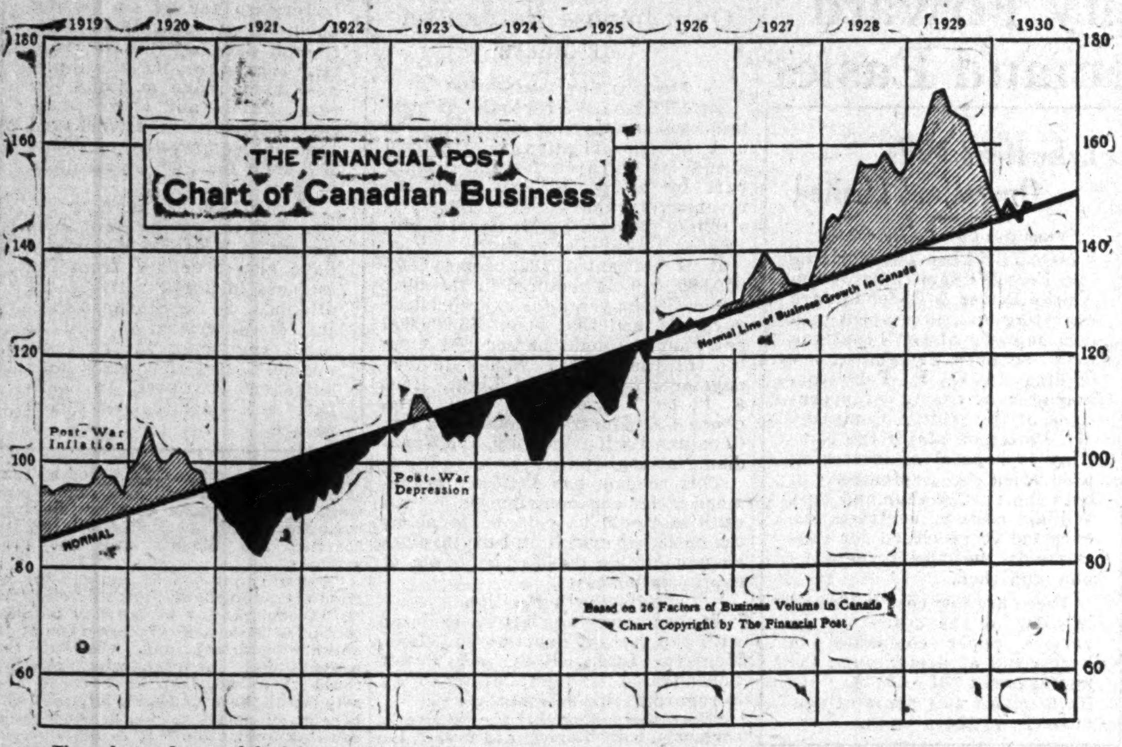
Business Trend Shows No Marked Change



The volume of general business in Canada during the first half of 1930 averaged moderately greater than in the same period of 1928, but was considerably below the level of the first part of 1929, generally regarded as the most active in the economic history of the Dominion. The maximum was reached in May, 1929, a sharp decline being in evidence until the end of the year. Productive activity was fairly well maintained at the reduced level during the first six months of 1930. Curtailment took place in several large industries during June especially in newsprint and the production of automobiles. The award of construction contracts and industrial employment showed further advances in June, adding interest to the picture of economic conditions.

Six Months Business Above First Half 1928

Business Depression Continues But Is Not As Pronounced As Most People Believe

By SYDNEY B. SMITH, Ottawa

Business operations in Canada were uneven during June, the reactionary tendencies of preceding months being continued in many lines. Fifteen out of 26 statistical factors summarizing the business and industrial situation turned down in June from the levels of the preceding month. Most of the large industries were operating at a fair level in May and the sharp reduction in June presents a contrast which at first strikes one as a disappointment.

The production of motor cars which had been 24,671 in May dropped precipitately to 15,000 in June. Output is normally less in June than in the preceding month but the decline of about 39 per cent was much greater than would be explained by seasonal causes only. An output which was 4.7 per cent above normal in May dropped to 30.5 per cent below normal in the month under review.

The newsprint industry is also feeling the effect of reduced demand for its principal product. The output of newsprint was 213,634 tons in June, a reduction of more than 10 per cent from May. While this is a considerable reduction in a commodity the output of which does not normally vary greatly from seasonal causes, the comparison of the cumulative total for the first six months of the present year with the first half of 1929, in many respects the most prosperous in Canadian history, was not so depressing. It is significant that the actual declines from the first six months of 1929 was only 2.2 per cent, the output in the present year being 1,282,000 tons compared with 1,310,000 tons in the same period of last year.

Oil Refining Holds Up

The imports of crude petroleum were unusually heavy in May, and though the receipts in June were in large volume, they suffer in comparison with the preceding month. Imports of 474,000,000 gallons in the first six months of 1930 is an impressive total, 16.5 per cent greater than in the same period of 1929. Judged by imported raw materials the oil industry in Canada has not been appreciably affected by the business recession. As the cumulative production of motor cars showed a decline of 41 per cent from the levels of the first six months of 1929, it is not surprising to learn that the output of tires has declined to a certain extent. The imports of crude rubber in the last half year was 21.5 per cent less than in same period of 1929. Imports in the first half of 1930 were 36,600,000 pounds compared with 46,600,000 pounds in the earlier period.

The reduction in pig iron output in June compared with the preceding month was in part compensated by the greater production of ferro-alloys which is of growing importance. Production in June at 11,059 tons was the highest monthly output on record, being 60 per cent greater than the total made in June last year. The reduction of 13 per cent and 15 per cent in pig iron and steel, respectively, from the first six months of 1929 is fairly representative of the drop from the operations in an active period contrasted with the moderate level of operation at the present time.

Good Construction Record

A bright spot in the statistics of the month was the good showing made by the construction industry. The value of contracts awarded in June at $54,700,000 does not fit in with the general picture of business depression. May is normally the month in which the greatest amount of contracts are placed, while this year the June total was considerably greater than in any other month of the half year. The gain over May after seasonal adjustment was 22 per cent.

The relatively high level of industrial employment is another factor reassuring to the well informed. The official index on July 1 was 118.9, only 5 per cent less than on the corresponding date of 1929. A five per cent reduction in employment in industrial pursuits from the peak of a prosperity cycle to the depth of a business depression should not be regarded as disastrous either from the viewpoint of production or as a cause of depleted purchasing power. During June the index advanced from 116.5 to 118.9, a gain of about two per cent. As the normal increase during the month due to seasonal causes is less than two per cent, the index after adjustment shows a moderate increase. The employment index for manufacturing only has shown after seasonal adjustment an orderly decline since the first of the year. The drop since July 1 last year, however, was limited to 7.5 per cent. While the working forces in manufacturing plants have shown a decline, increases were registered in construction and trade. The worker deprived of a job in the factory had evidently turned to other occupations.

Average Above 1928

While it is admitted that a business recession is now being experienced in Canada, productive operations are not below the levels which two years ago would have been regarded as normal. The Financial Post index of general business during the first six months of the present year averaged 0.6 per cent higher than in the same period of 1928. It is true that the decline from the average from the first half year of 1929 was 11.6, but even at the time the level of operations in the first half of 1930 was regarded as abnormally high. A line of long term trend from the period from January, 1919, to December, 1928, was in June only slightly above the index as computed for that month.

In a period of depression when interest rates are low and costs of raw materials are reasonable, conditions are favorable for the reconditioning of plants in preparation for the period of business expansion which will inevitably return in due course. The prices of several important commodities have recently rallied significantly and money rates are lower than at any time in years.

MANY CANADIANS GOING TO ARGENTINA

Chamber of Commerce Trip Should Boost Trade Considerably

Between 150 and 200 Canadian business men representatives of manufacturers, bankers, insurance companies and cultural institutions are expected to take advantage of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce 45-day trip to Argentina which will sail from Halifax on February 24.

This tour will coincide with the first British Empire Exhibition to be held in Buenos Aires from March 14 to April 27 at which Canada will be prominently represented.

Through the co-operation of the Canadian National Steamships, the delegation will sail on one of the new steamers built for the C. N. R. postal service on the Pacific, returning to the same port on April 10.

In the nine months from July, 1929 to March, 1930, Canadian export to Argentina has increased by $5,000,000 from $14,000,000 to $19,000,000 and according to Louis J. Skinitzero, trade delegate in Canada of the Argentine Chamber of Commerce, there is no reason why exports should not be five times this figure as Argentina is most anxious to trade with Canada.

Argentina has a large potential market which is growing every year. Her imports to United States alone total $210,339,000 during 1929, an increase of 17.5 per cent over the previous year. Shipments included 60,000 automobiles. Imports into the United States increased $18,000,000 or 18 per cent in 1929.

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No. of Carriage Plants Shows Sharp Decline

A further falling off in the number of carriage and wagon factories in Canada was noted in 1928, when the number of establishments manufacturing complete vehicles dropped from 419 to 399. Capital invested increased, however, by $8,356,000, while the gross value of products jumped from $6,698,000 in 1927 to $8,195,000 in 1928. Out of the 399 plants, 217 are in Quebec and 112 in Ontario, with the rest scattered in various provinces.

The industry gave employment to 2,400 workers, and paid $2,812,000 in salaries and wages. Raw material cost $3,688,000. In addition to the number of factories turning out complete vehicles, that is carriages, wagons, and so forth, there are six firms making vehicle supplies, such as spokes, rims, axles and so forth, with invested capital of $765,000, and products valued at $800,000, as compared with products $1,056,000 a year ago.

The chief product of these factories is the making of automobiles and truck bodies, which item is valued at $2,948,000 for 1928, as compared with $1,427,000 in 1927. The second most important source of revenue is the amount received for painting and repairs, namely, $1,475,000. In 1928 the plant turned out only 9,000 carriages and wagons, valued at $999,000, as compared with 12,700 in 1927 valued at $940,000.

Business Briefs

"The Annalist," New York, sums up the U.S. business situation as follows:

"When a major business depression has got itself well under way in the early months of a year—and that is admittedly the present situation—little sensational in the way of change is to be expected of mid-July. This week conforms to expectation by apparently continuing much the same condition as prevailed last week; with some additional small declines, but with no evidence of a steeper pitch to the depression angle, and equally with little more than hopefulness on the upward side. In various quarters there is audible a more cheerful note, which the pipers justify largely on the assertion that things can hardly be worse than they are now, and that therefore improvement is the inevitable next step.

It would be a welcome discovery to find in the current records of business the evidence that the traditional "darkest hour just before the dawn" had arrived, and was even now passing into new brightness. That evidence is not visible, however; the records suggest, on the contrary, that some further general decline in business must be endured."

Standard Statistics, New York, is not hopeful for an immediate turn in business across the line. It says:

"Actual evidence of betterment in the general economic situation has, thus far, been lacking. There has been no evidence, as yet, of stabilization in commodity prices—in fact, a number of important raw materials have very recently reached the lowest levels of the post-war era. Recovery in steel mills operations has been of less than seasonal proportions, automobile production is being maintained at unusually low levels, while most second quarter earnings statements make drab reading.

"In the field of general business, a change for the better—even of a psychological nature—is not yet evident. In the stock market, however, which is always a more sensitive barometer of the economic state of mind, there are indications that gloom, which until recently had been virtually all-pervading, is gradually lessening. Investors and speculators generally are no longer inclined to throw over holdings during periods of weakness, but to an increasing extent are inclined to regard minor setbacks as buying opportunities."

Canadian wheat stocks are still above last year. Figures for July 18 show wheat stocks of 117,011,575, a reduction of about 4,000,000 bushels for the week and comparing with 107,018,685 bushels for the same date in 1929. It is now estimated that 300,000,000 bushels are still in reserve from the U.S. and Canadian crops of 1929, with 1930 crops slightly larger than last year.

Car loadings for the week to July 19 were 61,208, a slight increase over the previous week but about 10,000 cars down from 1929, when 71,271 cars were loaded in the corresponding week. For the year to date cars loaded have totalled 1,705,806 as compared with 1,914,523 in the same 1929 period and 1,862,579 in 1928.

Crude Petroleum Imports for June, 1930, amounted to 110,593,000 gallons as valued at $4,441,821 as compared with 115,563,000 gallons worth $5,033,000 imported in June, 1929. The June figures show an increase as to both quantity and value over the May, 1930, importations.

Canal Statistics for June, 1930, show declines in volume of freight at all the principal locks. At the Sault Ste. Marie canals, total traffic was 12,650,458 tons, a decline of 1,425,686 tons from the 1929 figure, due largely to a smaller movement of iron ore. There was a slight drop at Welland due largely to smaller shipment of barley and oats, and at the St. Lawrence system total freight at 7,874,612 was lighter than in 1929, 1928, 1927 or 1926.

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BOUNTIFUL CATCH FOR B. C. PACKERS

Competition From Foreign Canneries Chief Problem Facing Fish Packers

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Present indications are that the British Columbia salmon pack will be the most bountiful in many seasons. The question of production will be the least of the problems to be faced by B.C. Packers and other corporations engaged in the Pacific coast fisheries industries, as the catch in almost every district are reported so far to be unusually good. The chief difficulty will be in marketing owing to the competition of Japan and Siberia.

Up to July 19 the total pack of salmon was larger than for the corresponding period in 1929 and in most cases as large or larger than the last cycle year, 1926. From July 12 to July 19 the pack of sockeye along the coast of British Columbia amounted to 141,577 cases, the total pack for the province now comprising 279,530 cases. Of this latter figure 181,120 cases are sockeye.

Pinks, springs and cohoes are making their appearance along the coast and are being taken in good volume. The Skeena reports the biggest pack so far with more than 66,000 cases, 53,000 of these being of sockeye. The Naas, Rivers Inlet and Fraser all have satisfactory reports.

Canada Best Mart For U. S. Aircraft

Canada continues to be the best market for United States aircraft according to a survey for the first five months of the year, made by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The report shows that although domestic sales of aircraft in the United States for this period have been considerably under those for the same period of last year, exports were only 11 per cent lower.

During the first five months of the year, Canada imported into the United States 32 aircraft, valued at $446,000 as compared with 31 aircrafts valued at $354,000 for the same period a year ago. Canada is also the largest U.S. market for aeronautic parts, the five month's figures, although showing a substantial decline as compared with a year ago, being considerably more than the nearest purchaser of aeronautic parts namely—Soviet Russia in Europe. The 1930 figure for aeronautic parts is $261,000 as compared with $359,700 in the five months period of 1929.

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Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry

PULP SITUATION SHOWS NO SIGNS OF BETTERMENT

Output for Year Likely to be Under That for 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Immediate outlook for Canadian producers does not hold out much hope for an improvement in market conditions. This branch of the pulp and paper industry has been in the doldrums for some time. There have been occasional spells of improvement, but such did not last long.

The last of the good markets was in the fall of 1929, when demand from the United States brought about a substantial advance in price and the cleaning up of surplus stocks. This was due to drought conditions, when it was impossible to operate many of the mills. With the water supply returned to normalcy, the demand fell away abruptly and the pulp industry reverted to dull conditions.

It was thought this summer that the American mills might again suffer from a shortage of water. But such has not been the case. Precipitation has been plentiful—in fact above the average—and there has been no need to import.

Output Slightly Lower

From the beginning of the current year to date, production of groundwood and sulphite pulp in this country has been a trifle under that reported a year ago. The decline is not marked, corresponding closely to that registered by the newsprint industry. Stocks on hand have been kept down to a nominal amount, so that there is no fear of creating any unwieldy surplus.

Judging by present prospects, it is likely that the full year will see a slight decline in production of all grades of pulp. Output of groundwood will be affected by the smaller demand for newsprint. Sulphite needs will be restricted owing to the falling off in sales of fine papers, which, up to the end of last year, had been exceptionally heavy.

Sulphate Better Off

Sulphate pulp for kraft purposes is probably in a better position than the other grades. The recent announcement by International Paper of an increase in the price of kraft produced by its southern mills from $70 to $75 a ton, should have a beneficial influence upon trade. Like in other branches, there is a tendency to over-production in the manufacture of kraft, but the situation is well in hand.

Meanwhile producers in this country are still operating on a limited basis. Quebec Pulp and Power Corporation is keeping its Chicoutimi mill operating steadily, but last year it felt obliged to dismantle the Val Jalbert mill. Brompton, Maclarn's and some of the other pulp producers are not doing anything exceptional, but will likely maintain the present scale of operations.

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS IN JUNE BELOW LAST YEAR

General Decline in Value Of All Items For Past Month

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exports of pulp and paper from Canada in the past month were below the figures recorded in June, 1929. According to a report prepared by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, exports last month were valued at $14,863,723, which was a decline of $1,861,358 from the previous month, and $1,425,133 from June, 1929.

Wood pulp exports for the month were valued at $3,208,864, and exports of paper at $11,654,859, as compared with $3,288,475 and $13,436,606, respectively, in the previous month.

Both Divisions Lower

The value of shipments of the various grades of wood pulp and paper for June, 1930, and the same month last year, were as follows:

	June 1930	June 1929
Pulp—		
Mechanical	$ 367,839	$ 563,056
Sulphite Bl.	1,490,402	1,773,602
Sulphite Unbld.	857,934	683,293
Sulphate	384,490	650,730
Screenings	41,219	62,196
All other	66,980	......
	$ 3,208,864	$ 3,732,877
Paper—		
Newsprint	$11,209,856	$13,055,556
Wrapping	115,729	128,567
Book (cwts.)	36,189	44,157
Writing (cwts.)	7,275	1,249
All other	285,810	326,450
	$11,654,859	$13,555,979

Cumulative Figures Easier

For the first half of 1930, exports of pulp and paper were valued at $91,508,567, compared with a total of $97,199,980 in the first six months of 1929, a decrease for this year of $5.691,413.

Wood pulp exports for the half year were valued at $21,323,710 and exports of paper at $70,184,857, as compared with $21,470,505 and $75,729,475 respectively, in the first half of 1929.

Details for the various grades are as follows:

	6 Mos. 1930	6 Mos. 1929
Pulp—		
Mechanical	$ 2,681,195	$ 2,531,483
Sulphite Bld.	10,094,863	10,008,525
Sulphite Unbld.	5,267,905	4,546,128
Sulphate	2.936,302	4,088,745
All other	343,445	295,624
	$21,323,710	$21,470,505
Paper—		
Newsprint	$67,307,963	$76,619,227
Wrapping	787,325	835,123
Book (cwt.)	198,761	321,319
Writing (cwt.)	17,080	27,685
All other	1,873,728	1,926,121
	$70,184,857	$75,729,475

Pulpwood exports in the first half of 1930 amounted to 633,443 cords, valued at $6,166,167. This compares with 612,946 cords valued at $5,942,623 exported in the first six months of 1929.

TACO HEATERS MADE IN CANADA

Taco Heaters, Ltd. of Canada has been established in Toronto and is already in production according to an announcement by the Toronto Industrial Commission. The company, which is a subsidiary of Taco Heaters, Inc., manufactures Taco water heaters for apartment houses, institutions and private houses. Campbell Gibson Co. will continue as Canadian sales agents.

Newsprint Mill Rating Moves Steadily Foward Though Demand Easier

Installations Planned Will Move Capacity to 12,500 Tons

SIX NEW MACHINES

Increasing Spread Between Supply and Demand Weakens Position of Producers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though hopes are held out that newsprint prices will be advanced at the end of the year, there are many who take the opposite view. Just at the moment majority feeling appears to be that no price advance will go through until there is some new development in the situation existing between the publisher and producer.

It is now apparent that publishing revenues will be considerably less than they were a year ago. Economies, therefore, are essential. In the case of the large metropolitan dailies a reduction of a few pages in the size of the paper would result in material savings. In the report of the Federal Trade Commission on newsprint, it was brought out that paper costs of the larger dailies was by far the most important item and that costs of the whole fluctuated sharply depending upon circulation and volume of advertising.

Would Oppose Increase

With the prospect of lower revenues in mind, it is hardly likely that the publishers will submit to any increase in costs. However, good arguments of the producers, the most important consideration in mind of the publisher will be the costs of his paper. Any increase in newsprint costs, will undoubtedly be opposed.

In recent negotiations the principal argument of the manufacturer was a demand for a reasonable return on the capital invested. The question of supply and demand was the comeback of the publishers. They pointed out that the industry is over-expanded and that the consumer should not be obligated to meet the charges on an investment that is not warranted by conditions.

Capacity Goes Up

This position appears to be strengthened by an examination of the present position of the capacity rating of the Canadian newsprint industry. At the end of 1924 the rated daily tonnage of Canadian mills was 4,871. There was an addition of some 500 tons during the following year. By December, 1926, the mills were able to turn out 6,818 tons of newsprint daily.

In 1927 and 1928, demand for newsprint advanced rapidly, co-incident with the widespread use of newspaper space for advertising and creation of wider reader interest. Consequently new machines were hastily installed and production advanced steadily until at the end of 1927 the daily rating of Canadian mills was 8,500 tons. In the next twelve months rating advanced to 9,897 tons daily.

Stem Over Production

It was at this period that a state of serious over-production occurred and made it necessary for the governments of Ontario and Quebec to step in and take a hand. Formation of the Newsprint Institute of Canada and a pro rating of new business upon the basis of capacity agreed upon. Despite the fact that consumption was not increasing fast enough to keep the spread between demand and supply at a normal level, several new machines were installed and at the end of last year the daily rating of Canadian mills had reached the record figure of 10,748 tons.

Eighty-one Machines Installed

There were nine newsprint macines, with a rated capacity of 895 tons installed in Canadian mills last year. This was not a record figure, but was apparently out of the way in view of conditions existing at the time. Since 1920, 81 newsprint machines have been installed in mills located in this country. The increase in capacity has aggregated nearly 7,400 tons. Compared with this the United States and Newfoundland have added 21 mills, with a capacity of about 1,500 tons, between them. The record of Canadian installation for the ten year period follows:

	Machines	Tons
1920	2	105
1921	7	435
1922	4	240
1923	6	415
1924	7	615
1925	6	515
1926	13	1,215
1927	13	1,425
1928	14	1,485
1929	9	895
Total	81	7,345

Still More Capacity

Appreciating the fact that for over a year it has been necessary for the Canadian newsprint industry, as a whole, to operate on a reduced scale, it is doubly interesting to note that since December, 1929, nearly 1,000 tons of newsprint capacity has been added to Canadian mills.

In view of the fact that there are plenty of signs to indicate that the demand for newsprint by American publishers would not continue to increase without end and that 1930 would certainly see a limitation of business, the installation of additional machines this year does not strengthen the position of the manufacturers in asking for a price increase.

Plan More Machines

The situation in respect to supply would be bad enough as it stands, were it not for the fact that more machines are being installed and if brought into production this year, will raise the daily rating of Canadian mills to over 12,000 tons daily.

These new operations are scattered from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. On the Atlantic Coast Mersey Paper Company brought two machines into production last December and has under consideration the installation of another unit, which will increase production about 125 tons daily. Original plans provided for this machine, but it may not be installed until the newsprint market shows definite signs of a turn for the better.

In New Brunswick, New Brunswick International Paper Company brought a 9,275-ton mill into operation this spring and has now placed orders for two more machines, bringing the capacity up to 550 tons daily. Plans are indefinite as to when these machines will be brought into operation, but they will be installed this year. It is understood that International was not particularly anxious to install the additional machines but under the agreement with the provincial government was obligated to make the installation.

Two machines have been installed at the Maclaren mill at Buckingham, P.Q., but have not yet been brought into operation. These units have a rating of 250 tons daily. Some time may elapse before these machines are operating, as it is said that this production will be kept off the market until conditions improve.

On the Pacific Coast, the Powell River Company has under way the installation of a 234 inch newsprint machine, with a capacity in the neighborhood of 175 tons daily. It is expected that this machine will be brought into operation this fall.

Add 850 Tons

The aggregate production of these new machines is 800 tons daily. Adding this to the presently installed capacity, gives a total of 12,500 tons. In the face of an easier market for newsprint, it is obvious that reduction of operations will be necessary to keep all machines in operation or the closing down and probable dismantling of some of the older high-cost machines.

With the Canadian mills dependent upon the American market for some 80 or 90 per cent of total production, new installations in American plants are of the greatest importance. For some years United States production of newsprint has remained fairly constant. Rating in January, 1924, for example, was 5,234 tons and output 130,435 tons. For the same month this year rating was 5,624 tons and production 124,851 tons.

Another American Mill

Before long the Maine Seaboard Company, of Bucksport, Me., will bring into operation two machines of 240 tons capacity. This additional output to American mills, while relatively small, will have a decided influence on supply and demand.

It is not likely that production will be allowed to run away like it did in the fall of 1928, but in order to provide work for all the machines, it will be necessary to further limit operating ratio, unless there is a sharp pick-up in the demand for newsprint. This does not appear at all likely this year.

Crown-Dominion Sales Show Marked Increase

Crown-Dominion Oil Co. sales and earnings have increased by 22 per cent with the expansion in number of service stations, K. H. Wood, president, reports in a statement summarizing results of first half of 1930. Oil and grease sales, owing to a diminishing of industrial activity, were running at about 1929 levels, but it was expected that the year's sales in this department would also show an increase.

Net increase in earnings for the six months ending June 30 was $37,000 more than for the first six months of 1929 after all expenses and charges except depreciation and interest. The last six months are generally the best in the gasoline and oil business.

The company now has 200 outlets operating and the president reports growing business in all company-operated service stations but expects better results for the second half of the year.

Lake Head Mills Operations Limited

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Thunder Bay and Fort William mills of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. are operating on a 60 per cent production basis, and will continue to do so until September, according to G. E. Patterson, manager in charge of operations of the Abitibi Company. Mr. Patterson states the company is hopeful of increasing production in September, in both the Port Arthur and Fort William mills as contracts are expected to be closed for considerable newsprint between now and then.

These are low cost mills and in view of the desire of the various paper companies to keep costs at a minimum, the management of Abitibi will likely give a fair share of new business to these units.

J. J. Seguin Complete Modern Treating Mill

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—J. J. Seguin Co., of Montreal, have completed, at St. Lambert, one of the most modern pole and pile treating plants in the country.

Equipment consists of three large open vats, capable of treating four carloads of pole at the same time, large storage tanks, working tanks, two boilers capacity 125 h.p. each, centrifugal pumps, air compressors, cranes for the handling of the poles, and temperature recording system.

A large pole yard built around the treating plant is stocked with thousands of pole, ready to be treated and shipped on short notice.

Provisions have been made for the construction of a pressure treating cylinder to be 8½ feet in diameter and 120 feet long. Work will start shortly.

Furthermore, it is the intention of the company to build two similar plants at strategic points, one in Ontario and one in British Columbia later on.

MONTREAL POWER MOVES TO THWART CONFISCATION IDEA

Levy on Utilities Would Only Impose Burden on Customers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Proposals of certain real estate interests that the cost of expropriation in Montreal should be defrayed for the greater part by a special levy upon the revenues of the public utilities, is strongly opposed by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated.

It is estimated that some $50,000,000 will be required in the next ten or fifteen years for expropriation purposes, and that about $3,000,000 per annum should be secured from the utilities. This would involve payments by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, Bell Telephone Co., Montreal Tramways Co., Canadian Pacific Railway, and Canadian National Railways.

This scheme has little to recommend it as any contribution by the utilities would have to be borne by the customer, which, in turn involves an unequitable distribution of expropriation costs.

Sets Forth Position

In the covering letter, enclosed with the current quarterly dividend, Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated has the following to say in regard to this scheme:

"Notwithstanding that the scheme is, obviously, both illogical and unfair, the idea has gained headway to the extent that an informal meeting of representatives of the leading public bodies was called recently by the municipal administration to show cause why the public utility companies of Montreal should not contribute the major portion of this vast amount toward expropriations over and above their regular real estate assessments and other special taxes.

"The majority of expropriations are for the purpose of local improvements. It is a recognized principle of taxation that the burden should be borne proportionately by those who derive the benefits. It is for this reason that the Charter of the City of Montreal authorizes the City to charge the cost of improvements to the owners of immovables who benefit by such improvements. The proposal now made is at absolute variance with this principle.

Would Tax Tenants

"It has never been suggested that a tax for local improvements should be imposed upon tenants since obviously they derive no benefit from the resulting enhancement in property values. Yet under the proposed method of taxation the burden will fall almost entirely upon the tenant class as the large majority of the users of public utility services are tenants and not proprietors.

"Again: what benefit could users of tramways, telephones, gas and electricity in one quarter of the city be said to derive from a local improvement in another quarter; and, even if the benefits were general, what relation could there possibly be between the amount of the consumer's bills and the benefit supposed to be derived from some expropriation. It is only necessary to state the proposition to show its absurdity.

"A tax of this sort must necessarily form part of the cost of service and be directly reflected in the rates. The special contribution demanded from the tramways, telephone, and gas and electricity services tentatively set at $3,000,000 per annum is equivalent to taxing each customer or family in Montreal an amount of $15 per annum. The suggested tax on our services would add 18c. per thousand cubic feet or 0.49c per kilowatt-hour to the required rates for gas and electricity and would mean an indefinite postponement of further reductions if not an immediate increase in rates. Tramways and telephone services, undoubtedly, would be similarly affected.

"This company is ready and willing to pay a fair and just proportion of the cost of running the city but we must protest in the name of our customers against the discriminatory taxation presently proposed, and invite them to join with us if they agree they should not be made the scapegoats by the questionable expedient of thus collecting the impost indirectly from them through their public utility services."

Standard Paving Having Busy Year

Standard Paving & Materials is understood to be having one of the best years in its history so far as its paving business is concerned. Although data are not at hand with regard to volume of business being done in supplying sand, gravel and other building materials, it is believed that the company as a whole will show for 1930 a year quite as good as in 1929.

So far 1930 has been an active year for paving companies generally. Dredging companies have also benefited from the increase in public activities of all kinds. So far Standard Paving & Materials, as well as other companies in the same business, feel that they have sufficient business to keep them active for the rest of the season.

Disher Steel Company Gets New Contracts

Disher Steel Construction Co. is starting work immediately on the contract just secured for the steel work of Queen's University new geology building at Kingston. It has also secured the structural steel contract for the Consumers' Gas Co.'s new branch office building at the corner of Yonge St. and St. Clements Ave., Toronto.

This company has had excellent business throughout 1930, being aided by orders brought over from 1929. There was some let-up toward the end of June, but officials of the company confidently counted on the usual demand turning up for the summer months. Their confidence has not been misplaced.

Logan & Bryan Purchase E. A. Pierce Business in B.C.

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—Logan & Bryan has purchased the British Columbia interests of E. A. Pierce & Co. and will continue to carry on the established Pierce interests at Vancouver, C. A. Sweeney being retained as manager. All provincial agencies of the amalgamated houses will, however, be under the general direction of John G. Kellam, heretofore Vancouver manager for Logan & Bryan, the intention being eventually to combine both agencies. In Victoria, Branson, Brown & Co. Ltd. have been agents for Logan & Bryan, and the B.C. Bond Corp. for E. A. Pierce & Co. The position of the latter Victoria house will not be affected.

Plan Field Work

It is announced that the Geological Survey of Canada will have six parties in the field in the Maritimes this year. Occurrences of gypsum, oil shale and salt are factors in this canvass of natural resources by the Dominion Government.

N.Z. Official Here in August On New Treaty

Dr. George Craig, comptroller of customs for New Zealand, is sailing August 12, for Ottawa to open discussions with Canadian government toward negotiating a new trade treaty between New Zealand and Canada. It is understood that he will carry matters as far as possible before the opening of the Imperial Conference in London.

It will be remembered that on the amended New Zealand customs tariff announced last week, the British Preference has been increased on 150 items out of the total of 295 which formerly received the British Preference. The amendments constitute something of a luxury tax on tobacco and cigarettes, some wearing apparel and hosiery, and heavier duties on motor cars and gasoline. Surtaxes of 5 per cent and 2½ per cent are imposed on a number of articles. Increased protection is given to timber and timber products while the duty on barley as a soft food is removed.

MARITIME FISHERIES SHOW VARIED RESULT

N. B. Increases Catch in 1929 While N. S. Shows Decline

Fishery production of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amounted to over $17,000,000 in 1929 according to analysis covering each of these provinces prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Nova Scotia fisheries had a product valued at $11,455,000 as compared with $11,661,000 in 1928, while New Brunswick products had a total value of $5,935,000, an increase of over $1,000,000 above 1928.

As far as Nova Scotia is concerned cod fishing has always been the first importance in the province. The value of this product amounted to $3,500,000, a decline from the preceding year of $893,000. The dried product is the principal form in which cod is marketed. There was a decline in 1929 both in the amount marketed and the price for dried cod, the latter dropping from $7.87 to $6.62 per cwt. Lobster fishery is second in importance with the product valued at $3,210,000, an increase of about $150,000 over the preceding year. The capital value of equipment used in the primary operations in Nova Scotia amounts to $7,500,000 while approximately $3,775,000 is invested in fish canning and curing establishments.

In New Brunswick, sardine fishery is of chief importance—the total value in 1930 being of $1,626,000 as compared with $1,284,000 in 1928. The pack of sardines increased from 287,881 cases of 25 lbs. each to 329,[illegible] cases. Lobster fishery is second in importance with an output valued at $1,362,000. There is $4,157,000 invested in primary operations in New Brunswick and $1,783,000 invested in fish canning and curing establishments.

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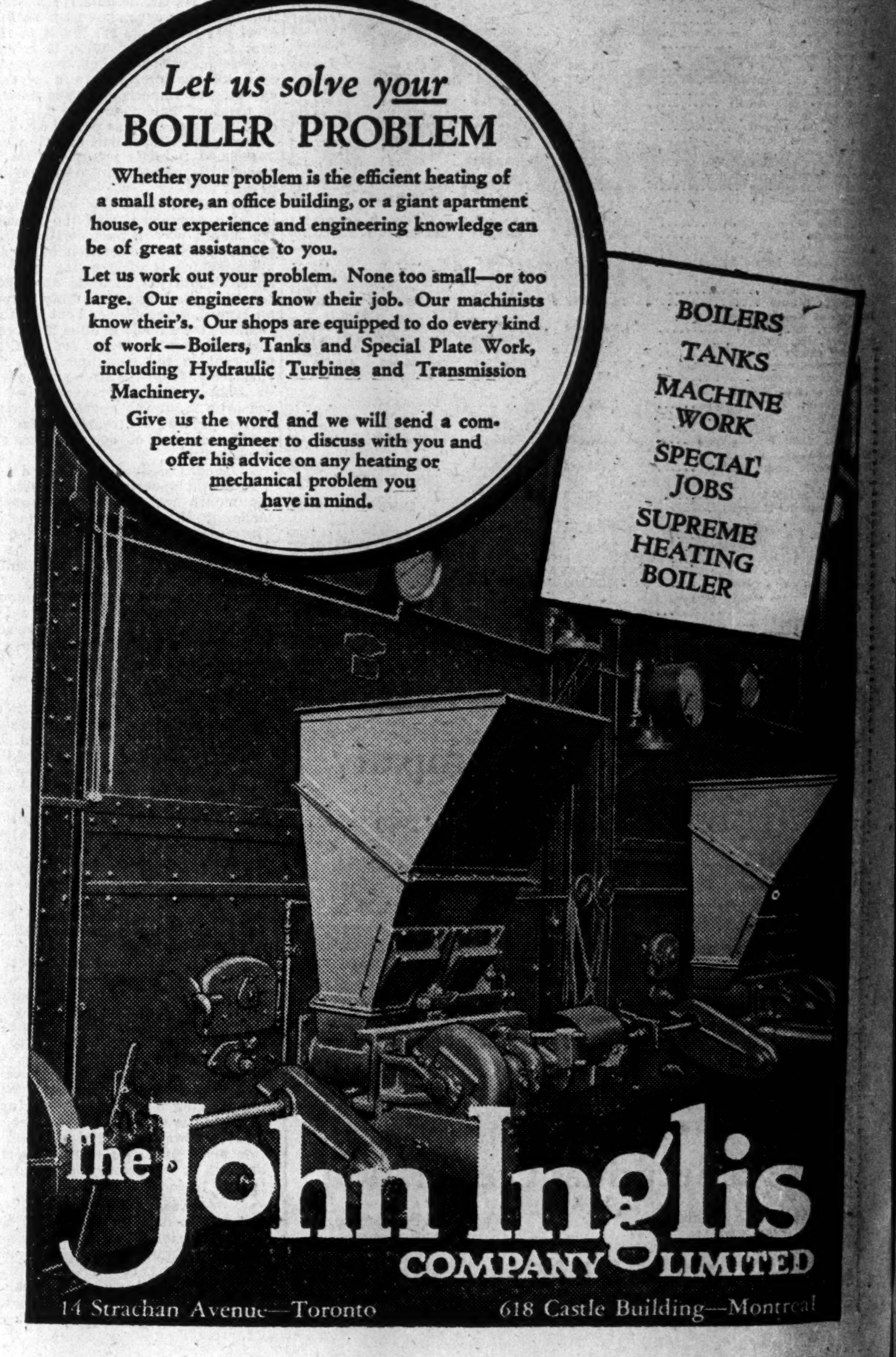

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Your Investments

Investment questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Cockshutt Plow

I hold some Cockshutt Plow common which I bought at 20. How is the company making out this year? Has it been seriously affected by western conditions?

Current conditions are not favorable to the operations of Cockshutt Plow, and it is natural that there has been some shrinking in business in western Canada, as compared with last year. It is stated, however, that eastern Canadian business is holding up well, and export business has increased. The immediate outlook for Cockshutt Plow cannot be considered altogether favorable, but we think the company should do well over a period of years.

Avalon Telephone

I hold some of the bonds of Avalon Telephone Co. which are being called for redemption and I would like to have your opinion on the new issue. It seems to me that the equity behind the new bonds is a trifle weak.

While the funded indebtedness of Avalon Telephone Co. may be considered rather high in relation to the valuation of its properties we see no immediate reason to doubt the ability of the company to earn bond interest. The company's business is growing; earnings in the past have been on a progressive scale.

Net profits have shown gains, while the outlook appears to be favorable.

Canadian Car

I bought some common stock of Canadian Car and Foundry at $17 a share; do you consider this a sound investment? Have the earnings of the company been satisfactory this year and do you consider the dividend safe? Has the company's war claim been settled yet?

While Canadian Car & Foundry common stock is somewhat speculative, it has attractions in the light of a long hold. The company will close its fiscal year on September 30, and it is expected that earnings will equal those of last year, when profits were equal to $4.51 a share on the common. Thus the dividend has been well earned this year, and there is little likelihood of any immediate change in dividend payment. The rate of dividends in the future will depend on the volume of business obtained by the company in the forthcoming year. The current yield of 8.75 per cent, indicates that there is some doubt as to what the next twelve months hold for the company. The physical condition of Canadian Car and Foundry has been much improved while the simplification of its capital structure is a favorable factor from the point of view of a common shareholder. There has been no settlement of the company's claim, and there does not appear to be much likelihood of any change in this situation in the near future.

Hayes Wheel

Would you advise any change in my list of investments or are they all good for a hold? All of the stocks were bought before the crash but some have been held for some time and are owned outright. Is Hayes Wheel likely to be slow?

I own the following: 150 International Nickel, 90 Imperial Oil, 100 Imperial Tobacco, 50 National Biscuit, 40 International Pete, 32 Waterloo Manufacturing, 68 Moore Corp., 25 Hayes Wheel, 20 Page Hersey, 24 Shawinigan, 11 Quebec Power, 21 Power Corp., 5 Lake of the Woods Milling, 10 Steel of Canada, 30 C. P. R. new.

Hayes Wheel business is apt to fluctuate in direct relation to the general activity of the automobile companies in Canada; if a restoration in the activity of the manufacture of motor cars is slow it would have a similar effect on Hayes Wheel. The company is well managed and otherwise has good prospects.

Most of the other stocks are good for a long hold as they are the ownership securities of companies which are leaders in their line, which have a good record, and which apparently have good prospects over a long period.

Waterloo Manufacturing common is however, not a seasoned stock and its speculative prospects depend to a considerable degree on success attending production of Sunshine Harvesters in large volume a few years from now.

Lake of Woods has been borrowing heavily from banks and stock will be speculative until working capital is restored to old strength.

Imperial Oil

Will you kindly give me your advice on the possibilities of the following stocks at current prices: Imperial Oil Co., Asbestos, Montreal Power, Winnipeg Electric?

Imperial Oil and Montreal Power both have good current business and excellent prospects over a term of years. Asbestos Corp., in spite of the amalgamation some years ago to cure price cutting and other ills, still faces a clouded outlook and at this time purchase of its shares must be considered a gamble. Winnipeg Electric's earnings this year have been dropping. The time to buy this stock is when the West shows the first real signs of business recovery.

Hudson's Bay Co.

I hold shares of Hudson's Bay Co., Steel of Canada, and Massey-Harris and would like your opinion of these stocks from a long hold standpoint as I wish to put them aside for the benefit of my children.

In spite of the steady decline in market valuation of common shares of Hudson's Bay Co., since 1918 to 1930 we would say that this is an exceedingly good stock for you to put aside for the benefit of your children and your grandchildren. The company naturally has fluctuations from year to year but its history of 259 years trading in Canada has been from the long view a steady advance. The company operates a fur trade department, stores department and a land department. It is true that there is a steady invasion of the company's territory by civilization through the development of railways and the use of aeroplanes on northern routes for prospectors or mining companies, but the company steadily increases its stores department at the same time that its trading posts have to be moved further north. It is already established within the Arctic circle, procuring raw furs by barter and by purchase.

The company's holdings of more than 2,401,082 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, are alone good reasons for holding. There will come again, either in five years or ten years a period when there will be active buying of western farm land, and that will be a profitable time for holders of the company's shares.

Your other holdings are good for a long hold. Steel of Canada has shown steady progress in good times and bad. Massey-Harris has a sound liquid position but the common stock can be expected to reflect the position of agriculture the world over. Farming is not regarded as a very lucrative business at the present moment and the purchasing power of farmers has a very direct connection with the position of Massey-Harris common stock. However, it has been driven down to a level which some years ago would not have been regarded possible and it is well secured in assets. The dividend is $3 which is very remunerative at present prices and even if it drops the company will have a good opportunity to repay patient holders in the next favorable period of farm expansion.

Montreal L., H. & P.

Please advise me where I can exchange my old shares of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated for new shares.

Stock certificates for the new shares of Montreal Power have been available for delivery since May 26. Shareholders may obtain such certificates upon surrender of their present certificates, unendorsed, to Montreal Trust Co. at its office, 511 Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Torbanite Products

I have been approached to buy shares of Torbanite Products Ltd. at $1.50 per share. I am told that the company has been operating for a year or so and that this is an additional offering. Do you think that there is any merit in this stock as a fair speculation?

Torbanite Products has completed a plant in New Glasgow, N.S., where it is trying out a new style of retort for extracting oil from deposits of torbanite which exist in Nova Scotia.

The property consists of 1,417 acres, part of which is in the town. The stock is speculative, and success depends on the company proving that it can obtain oil by this method as cheaply as oil companies get the crude from the large oil areas. There are many processes, for extracting oil from shale, which are scientifically feasible, but which are not regarded as economically profitable in the present era of potential over-production of crude oil.

Imperial Oil, Montreal

The stocks held outright by me are:

5 Imperial Oil at $29.25.
10 B. A. Oil at $51.75 (Old).
10 Imperial Oil at $29.00.
20 Imperial Oil at $37.75.
10 Massey-Harris at $37.50.
20 Imperial Tobacco at $10.25.

At present market prices I am down on my investments and I have been wondering which of the above companies I should continue to invest in. Personally I lean toward Imperial Oil and I would appreciate your advice on the purchase of say 50 additional shares in this company to help average up because I feel that this company's strong position will adjust the market price sooner than any other on the list.

Though your present holdings of stock appear favorable for a recovery in market sooner or later, we would not suggest further purchases of Imperial Oil by you. We consider long view commitments in that stock to be excellent, but we do not regard it as wise for you to make such a predominating share of your investment in one stock, favorable as it is. The old adage—"Don't put your eggs all in one basket"—still holds true, though it is doubtless better to have all your good eggs in one strong basket than to distribute them over a number of weaker ones. In other words, at the present time, it is necessary to be selective, but there should be diversification also.

In our opinion, it would be better for you at present to allow the stocks you have to recover by the natural course of things their market value as the companies improve earnings with better business conditions and to invest your present money in such investment stocks as C. P. R. new, giving you a yield of more than 5 per cent at present; Bell Telephone, giving a yield of about 5.33 per cent; Steel Co. of Canada, giving a yield of 4.16 per cent. More speculative, but still offering prospects of appreciation are—City Dairy, Moore Corp., International Petroleum, and Brazilian.

Canadian Industries

Please give me information about Canadian Industries Ltd.

I should also like to know of a similar firm in the U. S. A. which is in the same business.

Canadian Industries, Ltd. is a holding company with investments in stocks of important companies and also with subsidiaries engaged in fertilizer, chemical, pyraline, Flint paint and varnish, rubber coated fabrics, ammunition and explosive industries. It has been extending rapidly, its operations have been increasingly successful and the long hold possibilities of the stock are excellent.

Du Pont de Nemours does business of somewhat the same kind in the United States.

Ford of France

Would you kindly advise us if the Ford Co. of France would be considered a good financial investment? Is it affiliated with the Ford Company of the U. S. A.?

Ford Co. of France is controlled by Ford Company Ltd., the English company. Naturally Henry Ford is the controlling influence in all the Ford companies.

Ford Co. of France has made its initial payment of about 10 per cent on its stock, this year. The stock may be considered an attractive speculation but care must be taken to purchase it through reliable channels. Some houses are offering the stock through the mail at prices in excess of quotations on the New York Curb.

B.A. Oil, Asbestos Corp.

Please advise me if Asbestos Corp., B. A. Oil or Canadian Industrial Alcohol are good buys at present prices.

British American Oil common stock is an attractive purchase at present prices for a hold. Canadian Industrial Alcohol has been suffering from recent court action, some legislation put through last session of parliament concerning export of Canadian liquor and because the liquor traffic has been made the mark for adverse legislation increasingly throughout the present century. Some close to the company believe that in the long run this company will do well. Until recent months its dividend and financial records have been good and will probably be so again.

Asbestos Corp. can certainly not be regarded as an attractive gamble until the present difficulties confronting the company are ironed out. When the question of inducing bond holders to forego interest for a while has even been considered, the stock cannot be considered a favorable buy.

Investors' Syndicate

What is the status of the Investors' Syndicate of Minneapolis, who are introducing what seems to me to be a real, sound, practical savings plan, returning 5½ per cent interest compounded?

Investors' Syndicate annual statements for years back have shown growing financial strength, and its 36 years of existence is an earnest that it will live up to contracts. The point for you to decide is, can you make all the payments required up to maturity of the certificate? If you can do so, the purchase of certificate would prove profitable to you; if you cannot do so, it would not be a profitable undertaking.

When Women Invest

A WEEKLY FEATURE

Holds Insurance Stocks

I hold three shares Federal Insurance Co. bought at $50 a share and six shares (originally 1½ shares) of Wellington Insurance Co. bought at $125 a share. I hold stocks of 12 other companies, not insurance, mainly bought on the basis of news and opinions appearing in The Financial Post. I buy all stocks outright and am interested in building up a real investment account. Are these suitable to retain in my list?

We consider stock of both the Federal Fire Insurance Co. and the Wellington Fire Insurance Co., to be suitable for your list. The former company is much younger than the Wellington and was recently taken over by the Shaw & Begg group, of Toronto which is a strong, well established fire insurance concern with an excellent record. Although the stock is currently quoted by insurance brokers at somewhat below the figure you quote, namely $50 per share, we think you should have no hesitation in holding your stock.

The Wellington Fire is a very old established company and the shares are so closely held, that we understand that there is virtually no market for the stock. However, this does not mean that if you wanted to sell that you could not realize a very good figure for the stock, but indicates that it is highly regarded as an investment.

Both these companies are licensed to do business under laws of the Province of Ontario. The Wellington Fire is also licensed to operate in Quebec.

Patience is a Virtue

The Canada Packers statement just published shows million and a half profit, but it is common knowledge that conservatively the profits were two million against an objective of 2½ million.

I have got weary of the last two or three annual reports stressing the operating economies, when actually most of last year's profit came from trading. If only profits are to be derived from plant economies, it does not seem sound to hold such a stock.

From the statement, doesn't it appear that they are well able to pay the preferred arrears? Can any action be taken to force them to pay arrears? I shall be glad to read your comment.

In many respects your letter is praise of Canada Packers, its management and policies. You believe the company earned more than it shows in its statement and that it could pay off all arrears on the preferred stock if it would. We do not understand your statement that, "most of last year's profits came from trading" but feel nevertheless that Canada Packers is following sound principles in striving for operating economies while doing everything possible to expand the company's business on profitable lines.

The annual report of Canada Packers for the year ending March 27, 1930, shows net profit of $1,552,072, after deduction of all expenses, bond interest and depreciation. It is possible that, before depreciation, the net profits may have been as high as $2,000,000, as you say, but provision for depreciation is absolutely necessary to a business run on conservative lines.

You are right in supposing that with the $1,552,072 available the company could have paid not only current dividends on the preference stock but $10.50 a share to cover all arrears on the preferred stock. The working capital of the company would then be distinctly lower and there are other conservative actions that should be taken by the company which would be better in the long run for the welfare of every shareholder.

You will note by looking up the company's statement for the year ending March 27, 1930 that it has a strong working capital position. Current liabilities, however, include $5,902,922 of secured loans from the Company's bankers as compared with a total of $4,706,526 on March 27, 1929. This increase in banking indebtedness is balanced by a decrease in an additional specially secured loan of $2,500,000 to $1,250,000. It will probably be thought good conservative policy to reduce these loans considerably before much is done in the way of paying off preferred dividend arrears.

Similarly the current assets of the company at $15,554,509 are strong but they are made up as follows: cash $30,896, down from previous year; accounts receivable $5,161,273 down $124,000 from previous year; sundry deposits and advances $173,772, down from March 27, 1929; and inventories $10,188,568 as compared with $8,878,670 a year earlier. The company would have had to have its inventory position much better liquidated with a consequent increase in cash and liquid resources before it could pay the $658,182 necessary to clear off preferred arrears. You may note that these arrears will have to be cleared off before common stock can share in earnings and you may be sure that holders of this voting stock will therefore be glad to pay off preferred arrears as soon as such action is in the interests of the company.

Large as are the company's current assets, it has progressed in recent years to its present position only by careful management because it has had to enlist the help of banks to finance its large business. Such recourse to the banks is inevitable but the company's advance to date can only be continued by increasing readily available liquid resources so that it can finance from its own funds a considerable portion of each year's business.

You are weary waiting. There are times when patience ceases to be a virtue but this does not appear, on the evidence submitted, to be such an occasion. The adage, "The more haste the less speed," applies as much to payment of dividends as to running a Marathon. Companies as well as individuals must prepare for their rainy days.

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—This starts you—

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New Issue

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Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Limited

6% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures, Series B
(with Common Share Purchase Warrants)

To be dated July 2nd, 1930. To mature January 2nd, 1949.

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 2nd and July 2nd) payable in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, New York, or London, England. Issuable as $1,000 coupon Debentures, registerable as to principal only. Fully registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000 and $5,000. Redeemable at the following prices and accrued interest: at 105 if redeemed on or before January 2nd, 1934; thereafter at 103 if redeemed on or before January 2nd, 1939; and thereafter at 102 if redeemed before maturity. Montreal Trust Company—Trustee. Annual cumulative Sinking Fund, commencing October 1st, 1931, estimated to be sufficient to retire more than 80% of the Debentures of Series B at or before maturity.

The business of Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, Limited, has been in continuous and successful operation for more than twenty-five years. Operations include the distillation of tar and the sale of its by-products—creosote, briquetting pitch, carbon pitch, road tar, etc. The Company and its subsidiaries, including Canada Creosoting Company, Limited, which is controlled through ownership of more than 90% of its outstanding common shares, control substantially all of the creosoting industry in the Dominion of Canada.

Net earnings of the Company (or its predecessor) and subsidiaries, after all operating expenses and after elimination of earnings applicable to minority shares of subsidiaries outstanding in the hands of the public, available for interest on Debentures and depreciation were as follows:—

Year ended December 31st, 1926		$1,184,183
Year ended December 31st, 1927		1,326,180
Year ended December 31st, 1928		1,133,097
Year ended December 31st, 1929		1,497,564
Average for four years	$1,285,256	
Annual interest on Debentures to be outstanding including this issue		330,000

We offer these Debentures subject to prior sale, for delivery, if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of our counsel, at

Price: 100 and interest, yielding 6%

Descriptive circular will be gladly forwarded upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited Greenshields & Co

The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these Debentures. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.

NEW HIGH POINT ASBESTOS OUTPUT REACHED IN 1929

Operators Get Better Average Price for Product

Asbestos production in Canada during 1929 set up a new high record, according to finally revised statistics just issued by the mining, metallurgical and chemical branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Shipments in 1929 amounted to 306,055 tons valued at $13,172,581, an increase of 12.1 per cent in quantity and 17.2 per cent in value as compared with the production in the previous year of 273,033 tons worth $11,238,360. The average value received by the operators was $43.04 per ton; in 1928 the average was $41.16 per ton. Asbestos rock mined during the year totalled 6,208,970 tons of which quantity 4,384,120 tons were milled.

Canada's exports of asbestos (including sand and waste) in 1929 reached a grand total of 292,030 tons made up of 5,843 tons to Great Britain, 232,464 tons to the United States, 14,942 tons to Belgium, 13,996 tons to Germany, 10,698 tons to Japan, and smaller tonnages to Australia, British India, Cuba, Denmark, France, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Spain and Sweden.

The seven firms operating in the asbestos mining industry in Canada reported fixed and current assets at $33,248,957. Employment was furnished 3,391 employees, including 197 on salary and 3,194 on wages; their combined earnings amounted to $4,410,535. Fuel and electricity used during the year necessitated an expenditure of $1,335,610, of which amount $788,590 represented the cost of 71,387,897 kilowatt hours of electricity.

Asbestos production in Rhodesia, in the Union of South Africa and in the United States increased in 1929. The output from deposits in Rhodesia totalled 42,634 tons, from the Union of South Africa, 33,024 tons, and from the United States, 3,155 tons. A 13.4 per cent decrease was recorded in the production of asbestos in Cyprus; the total for the year was 15,791 tons as compared with 18,241 tons in 1928.

Twelve plants in Canada manufactured asbestos products including asbestos paper and mill board; asbestos roofing of all kinds; asbestos rigid shingles; asbestos building materials; asbestos cellular, and sponge-felted pipe insulation; insulating sheets and blocks; asbestos brake linings and clutch facings (woven on special looms); and asbestos packings for steam, oil and hydraulic operations. In 1929 production from these plants was valued at $2,286,638.

Comprehensive Survey of Forests Under Way

A comprehensive inventory of the forest resources of Canada is now being made. The present estimate is that the forests of the country contain 424,637 million board feet suitable for sawing into lumber and 1,122 million cords of smaller material suitable for pulpwood fuel and other purposes.

The forests of Canada rank second only to agriculture in value of products and of exports and from the standpoint of employment afforded and value through the manufacture of the raw material, the pulp and paper industries are the two most important in the Dominion. The wood-using industries in Canada represent a capital investment of over $1,000,000,000, give employment to 200,000 persons and the value of the products is over $500,000,000 annually. Canada produces over 37 per cent of the newsprint paper manufactured in the world and exports more than all other countries.

The total value of the forest products exported from Canada in 1929 was $291,000,000. The United States was the largest buyer. Other customers were the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan, China and the South American countries.

Talks from Airplane Buenos Aires to Sydney

Captain Lewis Yancey, the American aviator who has been making a good will flight over South America, today carried on a telephone conversation from his airplane which was up 5,000 feet over the airport at Buenos Aires, with the radio telephone station at Sydney, Australia.

The conversation covered a distance of more than 14,000 miles. It was sent from the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s radiotelephone station at Buenos Aires to that company"s station at Madrid, where it was transferred to the land lines of the Spanish Telephone Company and the French Government as far as the English Channel. A submarine cable carried it to England and the British Post Office land lines took it to the radio telephone station at Rugby which transmitted it to Sydney. Captain Yancey spoke with the technical chief of the Sydney station and also expressed his congratulations to Miss Amy Johnston for her flight to Australia. This was the first public demonstration of radiotelephone between Buenos Aires and Sydney.

York-Adelaide Realty Bondholders to Meet

A meeting of holders of the general mortgage income bonds of York-Adelaide Realty Co., Toronto, has been called by the directors for August 27 to consider the creation and issue of $600,000 6½ per cent refunding and general mortgage 20-year sinking fund gold bonds to be secured by a mortgage on all property and fixed assets of the company and a floating charge on the company's property and assets not specifically mortgaged, charged or pledged.

The proposed new issue would rank prior to the general mortgage income bonds outstanding. Present bondholders are asked to consent to postponement of the general mortgage income bonds and to sanction such modifications, alterations and compromises of the rights of the present bondholders as may be necessary to give effect to the creation of the proposed new issue.

The company was originally financed in January, 1926, with the issue of $400,000 first mortgage sinking fund 7 per cent gold bonds and operates a parking garage with a capacity of some 500 cars in the business district of Toronto. In November, 1927, a meeting of the bondholders was held at which assent was given to a number of changes in the details of the original issue.

The bondholders meeting will be held at the office of the Montreal Trust Co., 61 Yonge St., Toronto, at 10.30 a.m. August 27.

Metal Prices

New York, July 29—
Copper—Electrolytic Spot, 11c. lb.
London, July 29—
(Long tons)
Copper—Electrolytic spot £51, 10s., future, £52, 10s.
- Standard spot, £48, 7s. 6d., future, £48, 7s. 6d.
Tin—Spot, £134, 15s., future, £136, 5s.
Lead—Spot, £18, 5s., future, £18, 5s.
Zinc—Spot, £16, 7s. 6d., future. £17.
Silver—16-1/16d. per ounce.

World's Motor Population Now Given as 35,000,000

There are now 35,000,000 automobiles in the world, according to the annual world's census of the automotive division of the United States Department of Commerce. This census was taken as at January 1, 1930 and shows the total of 35,127,398 passenger cars, trucks and buses registered in 157 different nations, possessions and dependencies. This is an increase of 3,920,000 vehicles or 9 per cent over the total registered at the beginning of 1929.

Comparing this with the figure of 1922, there is an increase of 155 per cent. This means that there is now one automobile for every 55 persons in the world. A year before the ratio was 1 to 61. As was the case last year, Canada and New Zealand are tied for second place in the ratio of cars to population, each with one car for every 8 persons. The United States leads, of course, with one motor vehicle for every 4.5 inhabitants. Outside the United States, the ratio is 1 to every 216 persons in the world. It is interesting that Australia ranks third with the ratio of 1 to 10 and Monaco fourth with the ratio of 1 in 16.

Indications that motor transport in all parts of the world had a very rapid rate is shown by the last census which indicates increased registrations in such regions as East, West and South Africa, China, Persia, Syria and Siam, as well as in many smaller countries which until recently presented few opportunities for motor sales. These countries, now in the process of economic development and transition are offering and will continue to offer oportunities of very really importance to manufacturers of automotive products. They have learned the uses of the automobile and their own need of motor transport.

Again this year, the census shows that registrations of commercial vehicles gained throughout the world at a relatively greater rate than passenger cars. During 1929 the world passenger car registration increased 9.4 per cent, while registrations of trucks and buses gained 10.9 per cent.

The report contains very interesting tables, giving an analysis of the use to which automobiles are put to in various countries of the world.

CANNED FOOD VALUE $53,000,000

Comprehensive Analysis of Important Industry Issued

The remarkable expansion of the canning industry during the present century is shown by the fact that in 1928 canned food production in Canada increased to nearly $53,000,000, as compared with production of only $8,000,000 in 1900. This total includes all the branches of the industry including fish, fruit and vegetables, milk and meat in addition.

The industry is also of considerable importance to other industries such as the tin can industry, the wooden box industry and the paper and printing industry.

The report on the industry issued this year by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, includes for the first time the production of canned fish. This industry alone produced a product valued at $20,000,000 in 1928 and forms now the most important group in the canned food industry. The next important item is canned fruit and vegetables at the value of $16,782,000, while condensed and evaporated milk is valued at $14,161,000.

The following table shows a comprehensive statement of the quantity and selling value of canned foods in Canada for the year 1928:

CANNED FOOD PRODUCTION, 1928

Kind of Food: Classes of canned foods:	Unit of measure	Quantity	Value $
Fish, canned—			
(Totals)	Cases	2,531,075	18,880,344
Salmon	"	2,036,829	13,776,092
Lobsters	"	111,986	2,883,922
Sardines	"	257,881	1,032,874
Clams	"	43,090	262,335
Pilchards	"	65,097	314,457
Haddock	"	9,664	69,734
Herring	"	4,099	16,807
All other species	"	2,929	24,123
Fruits, canned—			
(Totals)	Cases	1,019,492	3,283,873
Pears	"	310,525	940,811
Apples	"	177,282	420,211
Peaches	"	128,386	404,614
Plums	"	141,999	343,567
Cherries	"	73,599	335,944
Raspberries	"	47,529	234,249
Strawberries ...	"	40,587	232,877
All other fruits	"	99,585	371,600
Vegetables, canned—			
(Totals)	cases	5,484,460	18,699,881
Tomatoes	"	1,864,956	4,288,849
Beans, baked ..	"	1,246,356	3,358,940
Peas	"	1,032,806	2,536,556
Corn	"	917,846	2,300,446
Beans, green or wax	"	216,802	643,845
All other vegetables	"	205,694	571,245
Miscel. products, canned—			
(Totals)	Cases	483,606	1,753,918
Soups	"	408,245	1,390,612
Macaroni	"	70,505	309,400
Chicken	"	4,856	53,901
Cond. & evap. milk products—			
(Totals) ..	Pound	102,492,486	10,096,482
Evap. milk ...	"	51,654,377	4,815,638
Cond. milk	"	27,728,995	2,926,477
Cream powder .	"	114,835	57,599
Skim milk powd.	"	12,509,187	1,286,277
Milk powder ..	"	2,314,490	578,088
Cond. skim milk	"	7,920,255	437,721
Cond. coffee and cocoa	"	250,347	44,682
Meats, canned —	Pound	6,815,051	947,225
Table syrups	"	18,735,161	1,013,026

MAKING MATTERS WORSE

Wall Street Journal.—Senator Capper would have the Farm Board purchase 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. The government, he says, could not lose any money on the deal, "and it would help to improve conditions." Wheat is the bellwether of the security market at the present time, and if business conditions could be remedied without risk it would be wrong to withhold the remedy. However, the remedy is not so inexpensive and so certain as the Senator believes. In fact the cure would be worse than the ill, not alone for the farmers, but for business in general.

Before embarking in such a deal as 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, the cost should first be estimated. About 850,000,000 bushels of wheat will furnish food, feed, seed and a safe carryover for the people of the United States and Canada from now until the harvest of 1931. A conservative estimate of the aggregate production and surpluses of the two countries, based on July 1 condition, would be a minimum of 1,600,000,000 bushels. This would practically meet domestic requirements and fill world import demand.

But the world that permitted us to pile up a big surplus in the past two years will not rush to take wheat off our hands. Neither will Argentina, Australia, the Balkan regions, India and Russia refrain from selling their productions. There is nothing to do but store the wheat as we have been doing for two years. There is no promise that the situation will be better next year, and in fact the Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the Farm Board, says the market outlook for the next seven years will not improve.

It is expensive to carry wheat from year to year. In the past week chairman Legge publicly said:

"We purchased 60,000,000 bushels of wheat because the carryover last year was larger than ever before. We now control more than that increase in the American surplus from last year's carryover. It is costing $1,000,000 a month of the taxpayers' money to hold this wheat."

According to this statement the United States is paying $12,000,000 a year in order to hold that 60,000,000 bushels of old wheat. Purchase 100,000,000 bushels more and the annual cost and waste will run to $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, with the assurance of the Department of Agriculture that for the next seven years the world situation will not provide a way out. In the meantime the annual production will keep on and the mountain of surplus constantly grow larger.

There is only one way to cure inflation whether in commodity or security markets, and this is by deflation. Neither of those markets can be talked up in opposition to fundamental conditions. The wheat market and all agriculture will eventually be on a more stable base if there be an entire cessation of attempts to prevent a complete adjustment. Senator Capper's well meant intentions would make matters worse.

Calmont Proposes Splitting Its Shares

A four-for-one split in the stock of Calmont Oils was authorized at the annual meeting of that company, held on July 29, the split to take place on September 30. Since there are now almost 2,000,000 shares outstanding in this company, the forthcoming stock split will effect a total outstanding capital of almost 8,000,000 shares.

According to latest field reports, Calmont wells Nos. 1, 4 and 7 are making good progress close to the producing depth, and are expected to come into production during the next few weeks.

Your Investments

Ford "A" and "B" Shares

I would appreciate your advice on the comparative merits of Ford A and B shares as an investment. How is one to account for the radical rise in B shares last year and then so great a drop?

The whole difference between the Ford A and the Ford B shares is that the former are non-voting and the latter are voting.

The B shares have also a stronger technical position on the market because there are comparatively so few of them outstanding and most of them in strong hands which will not part with them. Therefore, a slight demand serves to make the stock rise. A short position in this stock, for instance, would be untenable. The short interest could be made to pay through the nose. So far as earnings are concerned both stocks will share alike.

Hamilton Bridge, Stimson

I should like your opinion as to the quality of my stock holdings and your advice as to what would be a good investment for $2,000. I own $25,000 of good bonds and the following common stocks: 50 Canadian Canners 2nd preferred, 50 B. C. Power "A," 120 Canadian Car preferred, 7 C. P. R. old, 30 Hamilton Bridge, 20 Power Corp., 50 Imperial Oil, 100 Noranda and 600 Stimson Canadian Development Co. common, 200 Commerce & Transportation Building preferred, and $3,000 Stimson Canadian Development Co. 7 per cent first charge debentures.

In view of your bond holdings most of the stocks held by you can be considered proper for an investment list. Hamilton Bridge, though a company with good prospects, has not shown sufficiently high net profits over a term of years so that you can consider that stock seasoned. In times of active construction it should do well.

The weakest items in your list are Stimson Canadian Development common and the preferred shares of the Commerce and Transportation Building and the Stimson Canadian Development Company 7 per cent first charge debentures. It is difficult for us to say just what security you have behind these as the company's statement gives too little information to enable one to make a proper judgment. If they say they are worth money, they should be willing to make a market in them and buy them from you. In your case we would also be inclined to sell the shares of Commerce & Transportation Building, if you got a good cash offer.

Blue Ribbon, Western Grocers

Would you consider the preferred stocks of Blue Ribbon and Western Grocers as suitable investments for a family man who is desirous of securing as good a yield as possible. Why are the preferred stocks selling so low? The companies seem to be sound and progressive.

No annual report has yet been issued for Blue Ribbon Corp. and though its year ends June 30, this could hardly have been expected, as it is a holding company which was organized in March, 1930, to acquire all the outstanding shares of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., and the Blue Ribbon Ltd. Judging by the earnings of these two companies for about five years back the preferred stock dividends are amply safeguarded by average earnings of the company. Business has receded somewhat in the last nine months and the effect on the company will not be shown until the financial statement is made public. Regarding management, past record and prospects over a period, this stock would seem to be a favorable one to buy.

Western Grocers is paying a very high yield, because the company once in the past had to undergo a certain amount of fiscal reorganization, following the period of deflation in 1920-21. Its earnings seem to be re-established on a better basis, but the bad crop in Western Canada may have affected a business of this kind, that sells to stores which deal with the farmer.

In 1929, earnings on the preference shares were ample, being $12.12 a share and $7 per share was paid. Working capital was fairly strong at the end of 1929 but the company owed $1,315,000 in secured bank loans. Banking obligations would naturally take precedence over the preferred dividend and this has some effect in making such a large yield on the stock. The company appears to be well managed and in previous years when there was an interruption in dividends there was a resumption on some basis. It is in a much stronger position now than in December, 1925, when the previous reorganization took place. Restoration of normal purchasing power to the Western farmer would place the company in a good position.

Why not buy Blue Ribbon preferred, Canada Bread A preferred and Canadian Canners first preferred? This would give you a high yield, though somewhat under what you are seeking and would be closer to your ideal of a reasonably safe investment, with as high a yield as possible.

A Good Choice

I have some money to invest and have selected the following as good buys: C.P.R., Bell Telephone, Canadian Car, Fanny Farmer preferred, Dominion Stores, Loblaw B, Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, B. A. Oil, Imperial Oil, McColl-Frontenac, International Petroleum, International Nickel and Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts. What is your advice on this list?

I am buying my stocks through the bank. Should it cost me more than buying direct from a broker?

All the stocks may be regarded as suitable for your purpose. We would suggest the McColl-Frontenac preferred stock instead of the common and would point out, that though Hiram Walker's has undoubted possibilities in a speculative way, if present legal and marketing difficulties affecting the whole industry are ever alleviated, no spectacular movement is anticipated.

Under normal conditions you should be able to buy stock through the bank as cheaply as direct from a broker. At present banks are not willing to finance the direct purchase of stocks and only do it for old customers. Any broker who is a member of the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges should be reputable and straight to deal with.

Lethbridge Petroleum

I should like to receive any information you may have on Lethbridge Petroleum & Refineries Ltd. Is this company a good speculation? Has it any producing wells?

Lethbridge Petroleum & Refineries Ltd., was incorporated in 1929 under a Dominion charter with an authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of no par value of which 2,500,000 are issued. The company's head office is at 116 Burns Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

The company owns about 2,000 acres of leases principally situated in the Blood Indian Reserve, and also has 40 acres south of the extreme southern end of Turner Valley. None of the company's property, or the territory in which it is located, has demonstrated that it is of commercial producing area.

Under the circumstances we consider the stock a radical speculation and recommend that it be avoided.

Maple Leaf Co. Loses Manager; Other Changes

A. R. Macdonald has retired from the management of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. This has given occasion to stock market rumors that there had been a general shake-up with resignations by the president, James Stewart, and others. However, the only change has been the retirement of Mr. Macdonald. No appointment has been made to take his place.

Because of these rumors Maple Leaf common has dropped to a quotation of 11½ asked with no bids. Changes in the personnel of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., another Stewart company, are also understood to be impending.

The fiscal year of Maple Leaf Milling Co. has been changed from March 31 to July 31. It is expected that earnings for the year will be lower than the results shown for the previous year. However, company officials state that a sound liquid position has been maintained with inventories considerably reduced.

While no official statement regarding the position of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. is available, it is said unofficially that the position of the company will be found to be better than reports would lead one to expect. The year has been an unfavorable one for both milling companies and elevator companies but, taking that into consideration, these unofficial statements say that the next statement should be encouraging.

Mining Stock Index Shows Slight Rise

The weighted index number of seventeen mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base 1926=100 was 69.0 for the week ending July 24, as compared with 68.8 for the previous week.

Eleven gold stocks rose from 61.4 to 61.6. Gold copper stocks represented by Amulet and Noranda rose from 116.0 to 116.3. Four silver and miscellaneous stocks rose from 26.9 to 27.8.

Among the gold stocks the weekly average prices behaved as follows:—Premier rose from 93c to 97c, McIntyre from $17.90 to $18.14, Lake Shore from $21.76 to $22.10, Sylvanite from 46c to 50c and Teck-Hughes from $6.49 to $6.53, Dome fell from $7.92 to $7.84, Hollinger from $5.99 to $5.88, Vipond Consolidated from $1.29 to $1.25 and Wright-Hargreaves from $1.88 to $1.86.

Average weekly prices were higher for both of the gold copper stocks. Amulet rose from 48c to 49c and Noranda from $23.48 to $23.55.

In the silver and miscellaneous group, Nipissing rose from $1.00 to $1.07 and Mining Corporation from $1.02 to $1.08.

Canadian National Reports Better Earnings Statement

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operating expenses of the Canadian National Railways for June were decreased by $3,248,990, as compared with June, 1929. Gross revenue last month totalled $19,405,728, as compared with $23,016,481; operating expenses were $17,160,860, as against $20,409,850.

Net revenue was $2,224,867, as compared with $2,606,630. This is one of the best feature showings made by the Canadian National Railways since the beginning of the year.

These figures include the Central Vermont Railway, but not the Canadian National Eastern line.

The aggregate of gross revenue to June 30, was, $109,311,988, as compared with $130,843,819 in 1929; operating expenses were $98,002,775, as against $109,138,048; and net revenue $11,309,212, as compared with $21,705,770.

Saskatoon Population Up

Saskatoon's population is just short of the 50,000 mark, according to the estimate of the 1930 Henderson's Directory, there being 49,211 residents in the Hub City. The population estimate in the 1929 edition of the directory was 47,653.

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DEFICIT IS SHOWN BY CONSOL. FOODS IN ANNUAL REPORT

New Management Says Position Improved Since March 31

MODERNIZING CHAIN

Large Percentage of Stores Have Already Been Converted Into "Stop and Shop" Units

Net loss of Consolidated Food Products for the year ending March 31, 1930, as reported at the annual meeting on July 29, was $203,684 as compared with a net loss in the preceding year of $186,704. Robert H. Hommel, the new vice-president and general manager appointed in June, explained that the year's loss was attributable in large measure to the cost of converting obsolete stores into up-to-date units.

What was considered a suitable store five years ago for a chain store is no longer suitable. Eventually all stores of the system would be converted into "Stop and Shop" units. Conversion in Montreal was practically complete except for the Piggly-Wiggly chain and half of the Toronto stores had been changed over.

Depreciation Write-off Inadequate

Fixed assets, less depreciation, are shown at $3,192,679, current assets amounting to $610,622. Current assets include cash in bank $31,756, cash in stores $67,676, inventory at cost $491,616, accounts receivable, $19,572. Prepaid insurance and taxes and $355,042 cash with trustee for redemption of bonds, add sufficient to the assets to bring the total to $4,475,336.

Liabilities include Arnold Bros. first mortgage bonds $1,227,000, debentures $300,000, Class "A" stock at $35 par value, $1,056,000, common stock less deficit $1,413,129. Current liabilities of $474,937 include a bank loan of $175,000, trade bills $51,091, accounts $204,263 and accrued charges and bond interest of $44,583.

The auditors certify correctness of balance sheet with the note, "subject to the inadequacy of depreciation reserves for fixed assets." The year's contribution to the depreciation reserve was $6,500. The deficit of the company on March 31 was $179,543.

Working Capital Improves

The working capital position is shown in the following table to be down considerably from March 31, 1929, but shareholders were informed at the annual meeting that the situation had been considerably improved since March 31.

Working Capital Position
(Years ending March 31)

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Curr. assets	610,622	1,079,360	540,779
Curr. liabs.	474,937	438,251	351,459
Excess of curr. assets	135,685	641,109	189,320

Big English Co. May Drill Here, Aiding Nordon

Glen M. Ruby, president Nordon Corp., has returned from Europe after reaching an advanced stage in his negotiations with an important English oil corporation to test and develop Nordon holdings in Canada on a profit-sharing basis. Mr. Ruby is now in Western Canada with the engineers of the English corporation, who have come over to inspect Nordon holdings. If their report is favorable, the deal should be consummated at a relatively early date.

A wire from Los Angeles indicates that the company is making distinct progress with its Buttonwillow well. Gas was encountered at 2,400 and 3,100 feet and since the drill struck brown shale at 3,669 feet heavy gas has been encountered all the way down to 3,690 feet, the depth now reached.

Though the well will be pushed to greater depths in the hope of getting important oil production, showings so far are interesting in that they show the company is beginning to realize its expectations that the cost of the well could be paid out of natural gas even if they should not get the oil they are hoping for. This is only one of the operations in which the company is interested but it draws more immediate interest because of the locality in which drilling is going on.

MONTREAL SEWER PLANS UNDER WAY

Over $7,000,000 Will Be Spent During Next Three Years

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Recommendation of an expenditure of $1,000,000 on the St. Pierre River project will be placed before the Montreal City Council within a month. This is in accordance with the award of the Public Service Commission which provides that the city must carry out the greater part of the sewer scheme improvement, the estimated cost of which is $7,253,000 during the next two years. By the award the city of Montreal was ordered to pay 53.23 per cent of the total cost, which amounts to $3,860,571. The whole must be completed by December, 1933.

The city, which is charged with the work, must finish three sections by December, 1930, five more by December 1, 1931, another by December, 1932, and the last within the ensuing year.

Cost is Distributed

Construction of this St. Pierre River trunk sewer has been long awaited and as it has been made obligatory with the distribution of the cost between Montreal and other interested municipalities, the civic announcement shows that, with the preliminary work done already, the remaining and the greater part of this is about to be carried to completion.

The award made in October, 1929, by the Public Service Commission fixes the table of cost percentages: Montreal, 53.23; Montreal West, 4.15; Lachine, 13.71; Ville St. Pierre, 4.62; Côte St. Luc, 6.49; Notre Dame de Liesse, .32; Ville St. Laurent, .26; Ville la Salle, 8.48; and Westmount,

Plan Canadian Meet To Revise B.W.I. Pact

The Inter-Colonial Conference appointed in the British West Indies to consider the revision of the Canada-West Indies trade agreement has recommended that another conference should be held in Canada as early as possible. The conference also decided that a trade commissioner servicing Canada should be set up not later than the conclusion of any new trade agreement with Canada. Detailed proposals for confidential consideration by the governments of all colonies, parties to the Canada-British West Indies pact of 1925, were also made.

Representatives of Bermuda, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago announced that their governments had agreed separately to participate in the C. N. E., Toronto.

HAMILTON BRIDGE INTERIM REPORT SHOWS STRENGTH

Earnings for Half Year Are Well Up to 1929 Mark

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations of the Hamilton Bridge Co. for the six months ended June 30, 1930, were well maintained, and the operating profits reported for that period does not indicate any material falling off in structural steel activity.

For the six months period, earnings on the company's common stock approximated $1.81 a share, before depreciation, as against dividend requirements for the full year of $2. Sales for the period, including outlay on contracts and plant under way, totalled $1,762,043. This compares with $2,259,493 in the corresponding period of 1929. Allowing for expenses, and including income from investments, net profits for the first half of 1930 totalled $247,606. This compares with $260,796 a year ago. In both instances, profits from the Western Bridge Company, a newly formed subsidiary, are included.

Show Larger Surplus

Details of the income account for the six months, together with comparative half-year figures for 1929 follow:

Six Months	1930	1929
Sales, etc.	1,762,043	x1,812,157
‡Add	259,940	447,336
Total	1,762,043	2,259,493
Expenses	1,580,546	2,004.963
Oper. profit	181,496	254,530
Inc. from inv.	7,567	6,266
Total	181,064	x260,796
W. Bridge prof.	58,542	......
Net profits	247,606	260,796
Pfd. divids.	73,125	97,781
Surplus	†174,481	†163.015

x—Including amount attributable to Western Bridge Co.

†—Before provision for depreciation and income tax.

‡—Outlay on contracts and plants, etc. under way.

Liquid Position Maintained

The company retains its strong liquid position in its present report, current assets being $1,883,452, and current liabilities $362,879, making net working capital at $1,520,572, against $1,320,864 at the same time last year.

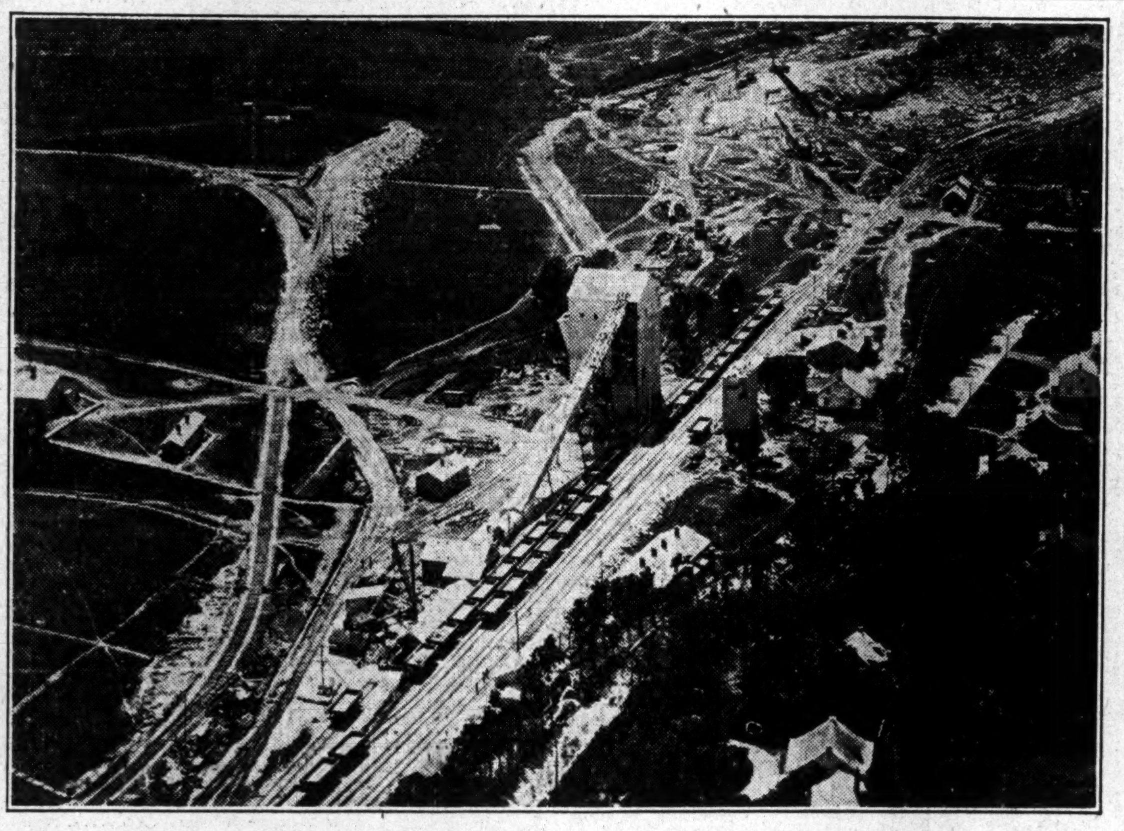
Total assets of the company as at June 30, 1930, in comparison with the annual statement as at December 31, 1929, show an increase from $5,423,116, to $5,527,944. Plant and equipment, etc., including reserve for depreciation, is carried on the books at $3,644,489, up from $3,268,191. Government bonds held by the company show an increase from $234,000 to $336,000, while sundry investments remain unchanged at $8,750. Cash on hand remains virtually the same, at $109,296, while accounts receivable are down from $1,244,013 to $979,214. Outlay on account of contracts has increased from $158,014, to $259,940. Inventories show a sharp reduction, from $368,951 to $190,253.

Retire Preferred Stock

During the six months period just ended, all of the second preferred stock was retired, leaving outstanding only $2,250,000 of first preferred and the no par value common stock. Reserves have increased from $109,917 to $289,612. A new item among liabilities is a mortgage for $75,000. Accounts payable have been lowered from $532,958 to $293,862. Surplus has increased from $598,129 to $689,132.

It is reported that the company, at the moment, has a substantial volume of orders on its books and in prospect, sufficient to keep the plant running at capacity for three months, which is, it is stated, a normal condition for a structural steel company.

Beauharnois Project Begins to Take Shape



Aerial view of part of the construction work on the Beauharnois Power Corporation canal. In the right background rock excavation at the power house site. In the foreground shunting yards, rock crushing and cement mixing equipment are to be seen. It is expected that the company will have the initial unit in operation in the fall of 1932.

NOW SELL STOCK TO REHABILITATE L. R. STEEL STORES

Ontario-Quebec Stores Name of New Company Offering Preferred

According to information from an official source, some progress has been made in the financing of Ontario-Quebec Stores, Ltd., a company organized to acquire the assets and meet the claims against Steel Stores, Ltd., which now is being operated by G. T. Clarkson as receiver.

Steel Stores, Ltd., went into receivership after the receivership of the parent Buffalo company, Steel's Stores, Inc., which in turn was a subsidiary of Steel's Consolidated, Inc., Steel's Consolidated, Ltd., is the Canadian company owning various store properties in Canada.

Now Offer Preferred

A total of $350,000 of seven per cent cumulative preferred stock of $25 par value is being offered in Canada and the plan for acquisition of the properties from the receiver will become operative when $150,000 of stock has been sold. The stock is offered at par ($25) with a bonus of one share of common with each share of preferred.

Pro-forma balance sheet of the company shows assets of $833,374, of which $416,313 will be in current assets, against $72,538 of current liabilities. There will be no other liabilities, it is stated, except to shareholders.

Operates 22 Stores

The receiver is operating 22 stores, which have been established from 11 years to six months. There are three stores in Toronto; one in Montreal; two in Quebec city; and others in Brantford, Chicoutimi, Galt, Goderich, Hamilton (2), Kitchener, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Thetford Mines, Three Rivers, Welland, Vurdun, Cornwall, Port Hope and Belleville.

While these shares are offered to the public in general an especial effort is being made to interest Canadian shareholders in Steel's Consolidated, Inc. Major C. H. Mackenzie, secretary-treasurer of the old company, following the re-organization after the bankruptcy of the L. R. Steel enterprise ten years ago, is responsible for the present plan. Major Mackenzie believes that the Canadian units of the Steel enterprise, if freed of the United States stores, can be operated profitably.

British Columbia Discovers Additional Water Powers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Investigations by provincial engineers have revealed the existence of large undeveloped water sites along the coast of British Columbia, north of Vancouver. Preliminary reports received indicate that in addition to the noted Taseko-Chilko-Homathko power, with a possible development of 1,200,000 h.p., two other sources of electricity have been discovered, bringing the possible development of the coast district up to the impressive figure of 3,000,000 h.p.

The two new power sites, revealed by recent surveys, are at Takesa Lake and Eutsuk Lake. By turning the waters of these lakes westward to the sea, instead of eastward into the Fraser, engineers believe that 1,800,000 h.p. can be harnessed. The third project calls for the diversion of the Chilko waters westward to the sea by way of the Homathko River.

Turner Valley Drilling Report

IMPERIAL OIL PROGRESS REPORT—Week Ending July 26, 1930

Name of Well	No.	Type	Depth last report	Present depth	Feet drilled	Remarks
Royalite	18	DD.	3887	3887	...	Cleaning out formation bridge at 2,500 ft.
Royalite	24	S.	4223	4260	37	10 in. casing lowered to 4,245 ft. underreaming.
Royalite	25	R.	....	266	266	Cementing 15½ in. casing on bottom.
Dalhousie	1	DD.	4565	4565	...	On production.
Dalhousie	7	DD.	5166	5206	40	Drilling in lime. (Top lime at 4,999 ft.; 207 ft. in lime).
Home	5	DD.	4741	4784	43	Drilling in lime. (Top lime at 4,480 ft.; 304 ft. in lime).
Home	6	S.	3617	3617	...	Straightening bad hole at 3,613 ft.
Home	7	S.	1324	1734	410	Drilling in shale.
N. W. Assoc.	2	R.	4970	5016	46	Drilling in lime. (Top lime at 4,952 ft.; 64 ft. in lime).
Mayland	2	R.	4730	4790	50	Drilling in lime. (Top lime 4,710 ft.; 80 ft. in lime).
Mayland	3	R.	4667	4736	68	Drilling in sand. (In Dalhousie sand).
Lowery	2	R	....	31	31	Drilling in shale.
C. D. & P.	1	S.	3042	3042	...	Straightening bad hole at 2,649 ft.
N. W. C. & E. ...	1	S.	3050	3096	46	Drilling in lime. (Top lime at 2,483 ft.; 613 ft. in lime).
Southern Lowery	1	S.	3890	3924	34	Drilling in sand. (In Dalhousie sand).

NOTE—S—Standard; R—Rotary; DD—Diamond Drill.

Looking Years Ahead

President of MacLean Publishing Company, Limited Reveals Value of Investments Made in Intensive Study of World Conditions

The following article appeared in part recently in "MacLean's Weekly," the educational and news publication circulated privately among members of the MacLean Publishing Company organization. It was written by Lt.-Col. J. B. Maclean, president of the MacLean Company:

Horace T. Hunter, vice-president, The MacLean Publishing Company, Limited, returned this week from some most strenuous but very useful weeks in England and Scotland. He went primarily to two very important conferences, the Empire Press Union and the Empire Chambers of Commerce. Secondly, he covered England and Scotland, meeting the leaders in publishing, commerce, industry and political and social life under the most favorable opportunities; finally, on an important matter of direct interest in the future development and expansion of our own organization.

Directly, it was quite a costly trip. Travelling expenses were, of course, high, and his absence from headquarters not only impeded progress, but threw a heavy burden on Mr. Tyrrell, the general manager, and others.

He went to Europe in 1923; again in 1926 to listen in at the Imperial Conference. Last year he spent about the same time in China and Japan, at the Pacific Relations Conference. During both trips he sent cables and letters for publication.

Some months ago I received figures of the largest British concern in our field—class and periodical publishing. Today I have the 1929 reports of the leading concerns in the States. They show that in size we are five or six times larger than the largest British house and that only two publishers in the States do a bigger business than we do.

As we are not an ordinary business corporation, but a class and public service institution supplying news — interpreting and applying it to Canadian conditions—and as the future of Canadians is so dependent upon what the outside world is doing or going to do—sometimes Canada is deeply involved—it is very important for our readers to have the best business, political and social information on which to base their policies and make their plans for the future. The fact that we occupy the third place in the whole world—though in the smallest field—is evidence that we have been giving a superior intelligence service and sound leadership.

Profitable Joy-Rides

Very little of the information gathered by our seniors who go abroad is used at once. Some of their experiences may not be used for years—not until a situation arises in Canada or in our own affairs.

These so-called joy-rides are the most profitable of our investments. For us the most costly, extravagant part of our organization is the young men and women who have no vision, who do not think of and plan for ten or fifteen years hence. A lot of them have it in them to make good in a big way. We spend thousands in training them. But before they have made good, before they know their job and are ready for promotion, they are attracted by something outside with better immediate returns. They are rolling stones who can't keep their eyes long enough on things ahead. They give no thought to a promotion five years hence or to a still better further advancement ten or fifteen years later.

In 1924 when Mr. Baldwin was defeated in his Empire trade policy, the press generally said that was the end of preferential trade; that the British workman would have none of it. The Financial Post showed that though Baldwin was defeated there was very definite evidence of a greater swing to it than ever before. We kept on talking Imperial trade as our best hope for the future — I think the only persistent voice in Canada. Only one influence could block it — the German-French alliance.

Why such confidence? In 1891, I spent some weeks in England, Ireland and Scotland. I found Conservative sentiment was for it. But more important, I found the lead had actualyl been given by Trade Unionists, beginning among the cutlers in Sheffield, who were the first to suffer the new German competition. Some years before, they and other workers had adopted preference as a Union policy. I had long talks with their president, the chief mover. I brought back his address and Union Congress resolutions, some of the information I published in "The Empire," of which I was financial editor, at the time.

I spent several months again in 1897, after the Laurier-Fielding budget, on the same investigations; this time meeting representatives from all over the Empire, getting their reactions; and as a final wind up, Hon. Mr. Fielding, and I made a tour of industrial districts beginning at Sheffield.

Where Our Future Lies

In 1927, at the Economic Conference in Geneva, I got a world picture of the business future which left no doubt as to where our hopes lay and where our opposition came from, and what our own newspaper policies must be to meet these situations. Incidentally, and as usual, and as Colonel George Denison found it years ago, it was the British who blocked me—with the exception of Sir Arthur Balfour and his assistant, both of whom were old readers of our publications. They do not want us to come into world trade. But I formed close connections with the Australia, New Zealand, United States, Indian, South African, Egyptian, German and other leaders and got their reactions. All Empire, excepting part of the United Kingdom, delegations were for preference. United Kingdom men like young Layton, editor of The Economist —no man could be as wise and important as that man thinks he is—were violently opposed, and were cheered on by the German-French combination.

It was with these experiences in mind that, while in The Fnancial Post we cordially welcomed the Dunning budget gift preferences, we thought—and still think—they should instead have been used as a basis of trading. In the end, the latter is what they will be.

Anyway, the fight for which we have long labored is now on—with Empire preferences winning. It is a great problem. Canada's whole future is dependent on it. It is a bigger question than ever before, particularly for those we serve—our readers and advertisers who are the backbone of Canadian life and prosperity.

Conversion of Mr. King

In 1926 Mr. Hunter went over on the steamer to England with Premier Mackenzie King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, and other members of the Imperial Conference Party. Neither Mr. King nor Mr. Lapointe evinced the slightest interest in development of inter-Empire trade. They were quite convinced that little or nothing could be accomplished. They made numerous speeches in England, but barely touched on the economic or Empire trade situation.

Mr. Hunter sent back a series of articles showing the great opportunity that had been lost through the indifference of the Canadian delegates to practical trade matters. Mr. Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, became interested and adopted almost immediately Mr. Hunter's suggestion that the Canadian Government should appropriate a considerable sum of money for publicity for Canada in Great Britain. One hundred thousand dollars was voted and later this amount was increased to $150,000.

Mr. King finally saw the possibilities of a great inter-Empire trade scheme and is fighting his election on that policy.

There is no institution better able to serve and lead Canadian opinion at this time. The information secured by our vice-president on Empire and world economic conditions will undoubtedly prove invaluable to us. It is not so by chance, but as a series of editorial investments I made beginning many years ago, thinking of our problems years ahead.

We are making these investments in scores of young men and women on our staff. We are doing it to improve our service to subscribers. We believe it will help them individually and thus increase the general prosperity of our country. As I pointed out at one of our staff gatherings some months ago, there are enough good jobs running to waste over the Canadian dams to take up all the unemployment slack and many thousands more. It is up to us and other class newspaper publishers to lead. I have always been a protectionist. Canada needs protection but it needs far more to be taught how to make, by quality and service, more use of our present splendid opportunities.

Canadian Hydro Output Increases

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Production of Canadian Hydro Electric Corp. during June amounted to 205,803,000 kw.hrs. of electric energy, a new high record for that month and 34 per cent over June last year.

The output of the corporation for each of the first six months of this year has shown progressively higher percentages of increase over the corresponding month of last year. In this period, output of the corporation was 1,214,112,000 kw.hrs., 23 per cent over the output in the corresponding period in 1929. For the twelve months ended June 30, production totalled 2,327,326,000 kw.hrs., an increase of 33 per cent over the output of the corporation in the year ended June 30, 1929.

COAL PRODUCTION AT 17,500,000 TONS TOPS 5-YR. RATE

1929 Output Almost Reaches Previous High Record

Canada's coal output of 17,496,557 tons in 1929 was within 0.4 per cent of the record production of 1928 and exceeded the average for the past five years by 11.8 per cent, according to finally revised statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. An increase of 4.6 per cent was recorded in the Nova Scotia output, 5.3 per cent in New Brunswick, and 23.0 per cent in Saskatchewan. Alberta's production was 2.5 per cent lower than the high mark for the province of 7,336,330 tons which was set up in 1928. British Columbia's output of 2,490,378 tons showed a decrease of 11.2 per cent.

The completion of the carbonizing and briquetting plant in Saskatchewan and the commencement of commercial operations at this plant was an important development in the coal industry in 1929. Another feature of the industry in 1929 was the continuance of investigational and development work in connection with the Ontario lignite deposits. Some test shipments were made from these deposits during the year.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and the Yukon produce only bituminous coal; Saskatchewan mines yield lignite only; and Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite.

Railroads Big Users

Railroads in Canada consumed 5,200,000 tons of Canadian coal in 1929; this tonnage represented 32.9 per cent of the total shipments from the mines. Quebec provided the largest market for Canadian coal during 1929; exclusive of coal for the use of railroads, 2,372,541 tons of Canadian coal were shipped to Quebec points.

Exports of Canadian coal in 1929 amounted to 842,972 tons, a decrease of 2.43 per cent from the 1928 total of 863,941 tons. Coal cleared through Nova Scotia and British Columbia ports accounted for 96 per cent of the Canadian exports. The United States and Newfoundland provided the principal markets for Canada's external shipments of coal.

The imports of anthracite, bituminous and lignite coal into Canada in 1929 were recorded at 18,619,300 tons as compared with 17,714,296 tons in the preceding year. Receipts from Great Britain consisted of 729,458 tons of anthracite and 115,368 tons of bituminous, making a total of 844,826 tons, an increase of 25.98 per cent over the 1928 imports of 670,612 tons. The principal supply of coal imported into Canada came from the United States; this tonnage was made up of 14,469,831 tons of bituminous.

Employs $141,760,000 Capital

Capital employed by the companies operating in the coal mining industry in Canada in 1929 was $141,766,727. The value of fuel used in the operation of Canadian coal mines in 1929 was $3,087,105 and consisted principally of bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite coal, although small quantities of gasoline, kerosene and wood were also used. Electricity purchased amounted to 40,326,458 k.w.h. valued at $570,250, in addition to which 108,944,704 k.w.h. were generated by the operating companies for their own use. A further quantity of 6,554,222 k.w.h. was produced and sold for use apart from coal mining operations.

COWBOYS FEWER, SADDLERY'S NAME MAY BE CHANGED

Now Dominant in Harness Trade, But Other Lines More Important

It is understood that a proposal has been seriously considered to take the word "Saddlery" out of the name of Great West Saddlery Co. in view of the fact that 50 per cent of the business of the company no longer concerns horses and harness for them. Business in other departments is growing and it is argued that a name which would indicate the broader scope of the company would be better.

Meanwhile it is stated that the general public believes that mechanization of the Western farm has proceeded to a much greater extent than is the case. The lower price of wheat is driving the small farmer back to mixed farming and the lower acreages devoted to wheat make power farming unprofitable for the small farmer. The farmer with the large acreages reaps the principal advantages from combines and tractors. As the company has now practically a monopoly of the saddlery business of Western Canada, this situation offers it an important and continuing field.

Having got rid of unsaleable and obsolete merchandise on the company's shelves, marked down inventories to the value of merchantable and modern lines on hand, reorganized and modernized the business, the company hopes to replace the loss of last year with a profit this year and to do much better when business revives materially in the West. The chief loss to date has been in the sale of old merchandise and expenditures made in reorganizing business. Inventory reduction brought about a decrease of $292,640 to $967,842.

The company reports a bank loan of $269,000 as of June 30 but current assets are 4.93 times current liabilities in spite of the reduction of inventory so that its financial position has been substantially improved.

Auto Exports Higher

Exports of automobiles from Canada moved up sharply in May, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments of passenger cars were valued at $2,667,000 as compared with $976,000 in April while exports of trucks amounted to $1,562,000 compared with $372,000 in April.

Clark Dairy Selling Stock to Customers

Clark Dairy, which is putting on a "Customer Ownership" campaign in Ottawa, reports that it is steadily increasing its trade and plans an extension to present plant from funds received from sale of stock. It has already more than 100 customers who are shareholders and all the producers are shareholders with the exception of three.

Officers include: L. A. Plant, president; F. H. Plant, Mayor of Ottawa; Harry J. Clark, vice-president and manager; E. W. Clark, former owner of Standard Dairy of Montreal; and Standard Dairy of Vancouver, which were sold to Eastern Dairies; and B. Dowler.

On completing its new building the company will manufacture its own ice cream and butter and has other products, The Financial Post is informed, under consideration.

INTER. HOLDING RECORD LOWER STOCK VALUES

Income Higher, But Investments Off Sharply from Cost

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Though there was an increase in income, the market value of securities held by International Holding & Investment Co. at the end of 1929 had only a value of $26,447,956, as compared with an original cost of $50,517,186. Out of surplus of undivided profits, the company has written off the cost value of its securities $16,152,293, so that the value showed on the balance sheet now is $34,364,893, or about $8,000,000 in excess of the market value.

The principal investments of International Holding & Investment Co., a Canadian organization formed by the late Captain Alfred Lowenstein, are in the artificial silk business. The depression in that industry, which manifested itself during the closing months of 1928, developed in the course of 1929 into a crisis which, for the time being, deprives the capital invested in the industry of a legitimate return.

Sell Silk Shares

In the early part of 1928 International Holding purchased artificial silk shares to the cost of $30,000,000. At December 31, 1929, these shares had a value of under $12,000,000. In the intervening period, however, the company realized a part of the investment originally made in the artificial silk industry. Consequently the proportion of the company's investments in that industry has been reduced to below 30 per cent, as compared with 60 per cent in July, 1928.

According to the annual report dated March 7, 1930, the largest investment of International Holding is now in the electric light and power industry, being represented by holdings of Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation preferred and common and Electric Shareholding Corporation preferred and common shares.

Share Earnings Higher

Profit of International Holding & Investment for the year ending December 31, 1929, from all sources, totalled $5,708,163. This compared with $6,575,453 in the period from August 27, 1927, to December 31, 1928. After the payment of all expenses, net profit available for distribution on the common stock last year totalled $5,280,089. This was equal to $1.08 a share, compared with 21 cents in 1928. Further particulars of the profit and loss account follow:

	1929	1928
Income for year	$1,808,415	$ 965,345
Profit on sale invest...	3,899,748	5,627,511
Total income	5,708,163	6,592,856
Less:		
Expenses	78,422	287.522
Diff. of exchange ...	12,974	......
Written off syn. part.	......	275,000
Trans. to invest acct. for depreciation ..	......	5,000,000
Balance	5,616,746	1,030,334
Less:		
Dvd. on Soc. Fin. Inter. de la Soie Artificelle shs.	336,657	......
Net profit	5,280,089	1,030.334
Deduct:		
Preferred divds.	......	37,323
Common divds.	978,018	851,099
Surplus	4,202,071	141,912
Add: Exceptional profit	......	13,134,610
Less: Trans. to capital	......	6,701,300
Brought forward	6,575,222	......
Carried forward	10.877,293	6,575,222
Less: Trans. to inv. acct.	10,877,293	

Write Down Investments

Total assets of International Holding Company as at December 31, 1929, totalled $36,382,971. This compares with $45,068,855 at the end of 1928.

Cash with bankers shows an improvement from $31,707 to $71,603. Bills receivable have been reduced from $1,360,186 to $482,238. Loans and advances total $1,404,235, compared with $1,579,107 a year ago. Investments at cost, less reserve, have declined from $41,080,795 to $34,364,893. Syndicate participation, less amount written off, at the end of 1928 totalled $1,017,060. At the end of the past year this item was shown on the balance sheet at $60,000 (since liquidated at a profit).

Current liabilities at the end of 1929 totalled $1,216,088, as against $4,086,800 a year ago. The principal change was in the reduction of bank loans and overdrafts from $4,024,661 to $510,194. The share capital remains unchanged at 4,882,538 common shares of no par value, shown on the books at $35,166,883. This compares with the corresponding valuation of nearly $41,000,000 at the end of 1928.

More Homestead Entries

Seven hundred and thirty-nine homesteads and 26 soldiers grants were taken out at the Edmonton Branch of the Dominion Land Office during June, a record for the month of June of any previous year. During June, 1929, which was an average month, the total was 408 homesteads and 12 soldiers grants.

B. C. POWER CO. SHARE PROFITS LIKELY LOWER

Drought Affects Revenue During Year Just Ended

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Share earnings of the British Columbia Power Corp. for the year ended June 30, 1930, will likely be less than those reported in the preceding year. Though the annual report will not be available for another six weeks, interim monthly reports reveal a decline of a trifle over 7 per cent in net operating revenue, after taking care of depreciation.

During the fiscal year 1929, the company reported earnings on the 1,000,000 shares of class "A" stock equivalent to $2.63 apiece, as against dividend payments of $2 a share. It is doubtful if the figure of $2.50 a share will be reached for the past year.

Drought Affects Revenue

Had it not been for drought conditions on the Pacific Coast during the winter and spring months, which seriously interfere with the water supply, the company would have been able to show an increase in share earnings. The drought, however, made it necessary to purchase power from outside agencies, which was the means of running up operating costs.

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, gross earnings totalled $14,729,584. This compared with $14,047,862 in the previous year, an increase of 4.85 per cent. The gain in gross was offset by the increase in operating expenses, including depreciation, from $9,426,256 to $10,431,813, or 10.67 per cent. This left net earnings at $4,297,771, compared with $4,621,606 in 1929, a decline of 7.01 per cent.

The income account for 1929 showed bond interest and dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary companies at $1,983,415, leaving a balance applicable to the "A" and "B" shares of $2,632,981. Interest charges for the past year will be heavier owing to the creation of a funded debt, etc.

At present B. C. Power has outstanding $10,000,000 of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds. Underlying this issue are $41,531,555 of subsidiary bonds and stocks. Further there are 1,000,000 shares each of class "A" and "B" stock.

Report Shows Growth

The 1930 report is expected to reveal the extensive additions and improvements to property which have taken place in the last year. The company has under way a programme of expansion which will mean an ultimate expenditure of over $50,000,000. The first step was the creation of an adequate supply of power, which would eliminate any possible future shortage owing to drought. To this end two developments are being carried out, one at Ruskin and the other at Bridge river.

British Columbia Electric Power & Gas Co., a subsidiary, is constructing the first unit of a new gas plant. The initial unit will be capable of producing 3,000,000 cubic feet, while the plant when completed will have a capacity of 25,000,000 cubic feet daily.

The report will also set forth the acquisition of the Kamloops system and various improvements to the tram system, etc.

No Dividend For This Year On Nat. Finance

It is improbable that a further dividend can be paid in 1930 to creditors of National Finance Co., now in process of liquidation by the Yorkshire & Canadian Trust, Vancouver, B.C.

An option which had been negotiated in connection with the Copper River coal claims, the largest remaining asset of the National Finance, fell through. The liquidators are now negotiating another option, but the difficulty of dealing with such an asset as these coal claims at a considerable distance from transportation is so great that a further dividend is not regarded as a likelihood.

CLAUDE NEON LTD. ERECT HUGE SIGN

Build World's Largest Roof Sign for National Breweries

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Claude Neon General Advertising Ltd., has placed in operation for the National Breweries Company, the largest illuminated sign ever erected on the roof of a building.

This huge Claude Neon installation, advertising Dawes Black Horse Ale, is on the roof of the Dawes Brewery, Montreal. The sign reaches 87 feet above the roof, and is 180 feet long. The figure of the horse measures 60 feet by 60 feet from tip of ears to hind hoofs and tip of nose to tail. The girth strap is 4 feet wide and 21 feet high. The eye is three feet across, the front hoof 16 feet across. The word "Bière" is 56 feet long, and 8 feet high; "Black" is 92 feet by 12; "Horse" the same, and "Ale" is 41 feet, 6 ins. by 8 feet in height.

Material Needs Large

The material used in the Black Horse sign made its construction a building feat of no mean proportion. The structure which supports the sign itself consists of 33 columns and required 114 tons of structural steel, 33,332 bolts and rivets, and 1,951 lengths of steel of various dimensions.

The tubing which will supply the illumination measures 5,583 feet in length, the galvanized iron for the letters and horse, 17,664 feet, weighing 25,854 pounds. The letters and horse required also 520 glass members, 1,040 electrodes, the same number of porcelain bushings, 182 550-volt transformers, 3,000 feet of conduit piping, two tons of galvanized fittings, 20,000 volts of various sizes (apart from those used in steel structure), and 19,500 feet of electrical wiring.

The Black Horse sign was conceived, designed and erected by Claude Neon General Advertising Limited of Montreal.

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The Power Corporation is the only organization of the kind in Canada capable of working out YOUR power problems from start to finish.

A staff of trained technicians at your command.

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LIMITED
355 St. James Street West
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McCOLL-FRONTENAC

MARATHON
HI-TEST
GASOLINE

Cyclo Gas
(NO KNOCK)
MOTOR FUEL

RED INDIAN
MOTOR OIL

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Three Hot Weather Leaders
Two Rail Bargains
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THE FINANCIAL WORLD
America's Investment Weekly—Founded 1902
LOUIS GUENTHER, *Publisher.*
53 Park Place - New York, N.Y.

A public utility and manufacturing company

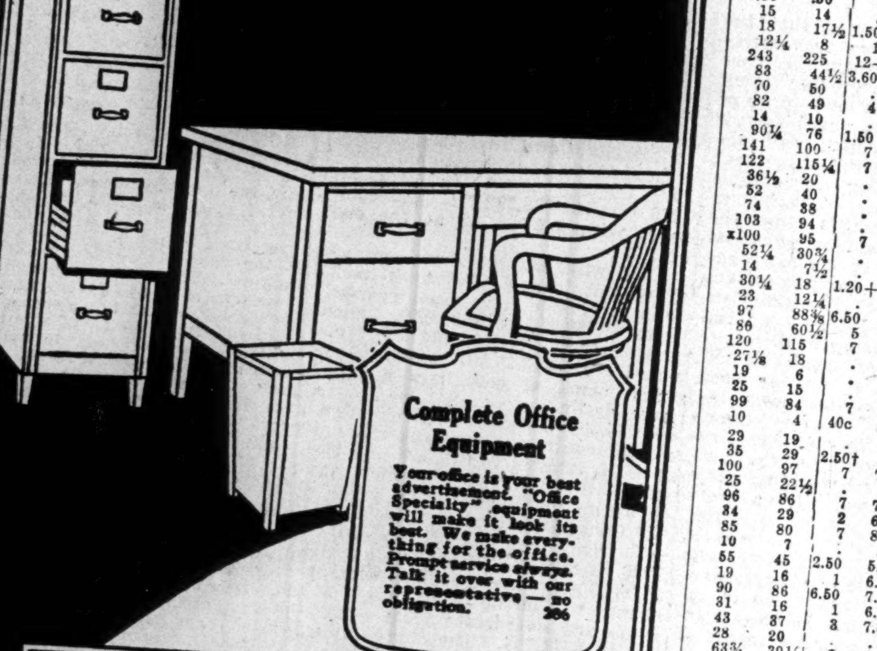
The Associated Telephone & Telegraph Company operates telephone companies in Canada, South America and Europe. It is also engaged in the manufacture of telephone equipment, and supplies not only its own subsidiaries but many of the principal telephone companies in the United States.

Widely separated fields of operation result in diversified income and as each section in which the company operates has either a low telephone development or is a growing country or community, consistently increasing earnings are accounted for and extensive growth is anticipated.

The twenty-five year 5½% Gold Debentures of this company offer, in our opinion, a very safe and sound investment. Net earnings for the year 1929 were 4.86 times bond interest requirements and each $1,000 bond is secured by assets of over $2,600. Price 94½ and accrued interest to yield 5.9%.

Full particulars on request.

Hodgson Bros. & Dunton
Limited
INVESTMENT BANKERS
240 St. James St.
MONTREAL
PLateau 7211



Complete Office Equipment

Your office is your best advertisement. "Office Specialty" equipment will make it look its best. We make everything for the office. Prompt service always. Talk it over with our representative — no obligation. 266

From Factory to You — Direct
Complete Line
Desks Chairs
Visible Records
Steel Shelving
Tables
Complete Service
Files Folders
Card Record Supplies
Underwriters' Safes, etc.
OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co. LIMITED
97 Wellington St. W., Toronto
Factories: Newmarket, Ont. Branches in Principal Cities

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING JULY 28

Range 1930 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % July 26		Close July 21 (or last)	Week Ending July 28 High	Low	Close
42¼	22½		...	Abitibi, c.	27¼	26½	25¾	25¾
110	103	7	6.79	Do. pref.	103	..	..	..
87	65	6	7.89	Do. pref.	77	77	76	77
14	8¼		...	Agnew Surp., c.	9	..	..	..
95½	93½	7	7.44	Do. pref.	93½	94	94	94
28	9		...	Alta. Pac. Grain	10½	10	9	10
91	85	7	8.23	Do. pref.	85	..	..	..
15	14		...	Amal. Elec.	15	..	..	..
89	36	3	8.33	Do. pref.	36	..	..	..
3¾	¾		...	Asbestos, c.	1	1	1	1
15	2		...	Do. pref.	4	3½	3½	3½
48	38		...	Asch, c.	39	..	..	..
89	86½	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	..	..	..
18	14	2	13.55	Assoc. Brew.	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14¾
95	85	7	8.23	Do. pref.	85	..	..	..
18⅜	14	1.50	10.71	Assoc. Can.	14	..	..	..
8½	4½		...	Atlan. Sugar	4½	..	..	..
45	40		...	Do. pref.	43	..	..	..
175	170	10	5.84	Can. Nat.	170½	171	171	171
325	290	12+2	4.72	Bk. of Montreal	293	296	294	296
355	315	16	5.04	Bk. of N. Scotia	316	318	316	318
262	239	12+1	5.41	Bk. of Toronto	242	240	239	239
30	30	1.50	...	Barcelona Tr.	30	..	..	..
10½	8		...	Bathurst Pr.	10	..	..	..
4½	3		...	Do. (B)	3	..	..	..
26	26	50c	...	Bawlf Grain	26	..	..	..
83	74¾	6.50	8.69	Do. pref.	79	74¾	74¾	74¾
22½	15	1.60	9.41	Beath & Sons	17	..	..	..
33	22	2	8.00	Beatty Bros.	24½	27	24¾	27
92	85	6	6.89	Do. pref.	88	87	87	87
15½	9¾		...	Beauharnois	10½	10⅜	10	10
130	123	7	5.60	Belding Cort.	125	..	..	..
110	98½	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
101	90	7	7.65	Belgo C. P. pf.	91½	..	..	..
159½	145	8	5.33	Bell Telephone	150	151	148½	151
10⅛	10½		...	Biltmore Hats	10½	..	..	..
85	85	7	8.23	Do. pref.	85	..	..	..
22	15	2	13.33	Bissell	15	..	..	..
97	88	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	..	..	..
19	15	2	12.50	Blue Ribbon Cp.	15	16	16	16
38	32¼	3.25	10.00	Do. pref.	33	33	32½	32½
25	22	2.50	11.36	Brading Brew.	22	..	..	..
24	20	2	9.09	Brant. Cd., pf.	22½	22	22	22
55¼	35¾	2+1a	5.06	Brazilian	39½	40	39	39¾
2	1¼		...	Brew. & Distil.	2	..	..	..
23	15¾	80c	4.63	Brit. Amer. Oil	17⅜	17⅝	17	17⅝
13¼	5		...	B.C. Packers	7	7	7	7
58½	56	7	12.06	Do. pref.	58	58½	58	58
45½	35	2	5.47	B. C. Power	36¾	37	36¼	37
26½	15		...	Do. (B)	15½	15	15	15
3¾	1		...	B. E. Steel	1½	1½	1½	1½
41	25		...	Do., 1st pref.	25	26	25	26
8	3½		...	Do., 2nd. pref.	4	4	4	4
x20	20	25c	...	Brit. & For. Inv.	20	..	..	..
31½	22½	2	7.20	Brompton	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
26¾	17	1	5.71	Bruck Silk Mills	17½	..	..	..
29¾	20	2	8.88	Building Prod.	21½	22½	22½	22½
56	44¼	3+50	7.60	Burt, F. N.	46	46	46	46
198	150	6	3.75	Calgary Pr.	150	160	160	160
19½	11	75c	6.81	Can. Bread	11	11½	11	11
120	112	7	6.91	Do. pref. (A)	113	..	..	..
106	95	7	7.29	Do. pref. (B)	98	96	96	96
12	8	1	9.09	Canada Bud.	11½	11	11	11
19¼	12¾		...	Can. Cement	15	14¾	14½	14⅜
98	91¼	6.50	6.87	Do. pref.	93½	95	93	95
b75⅜	56	5	7.40	Canada Dry	66½	68	66¼	67½
20	16	1.50	9.37	Can. Forg. (A)	16			

Range 1930 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % July 26		Close July 21 (or last)	Week Ending July 28 High	Low	Close
38¾	19½	2	8.69	Ham. Bridge	24	25½	23	25
90	84	6.50	7.55	Do. pref.	86	..	..	..
25	23	2	8.69	Ham. Cot., pf.	23	..	..	..
11	5		...	Ham. Un. Theat.	5½	..	..	..
82	64	7	9.21	Do. pref.	75	..	..	..
31	14¾	1	...	Hayes Wheel	15	..	..	..
95	90	7	7.52	Do. pref.	93	..	..	..
50	50	6	12.00	Hillcrest Coll.	50	..	..	..
91	91	7	7.69	Do. pref.	91	..	..	..
17	5		...	Hinde & Dauch	6	..	..	..
120	120	3	2.50	Holt Renfrew	120	..	..	..
96¼	93	7	7.44	Do. pref.	94	..	..	..
13	6		...	Honey Dew	6	7	7	7
64	55¾	7	12.55	Do. pref.	55¾	..	..	..
x21	16⅛		...	Howe Lumber	19	..	..	..
25	20	2	9.75	Humberstone	20¼	..	..	..
28	20	1+50	7.31	Hunt (A)	20½	20½	20½	20½
30	20	1+50	6.59	Do. (B)	22¾	..	..	..
157	150	8	5.33	Huron & Erie M.	150	150	150	150
31	29		...	Do. 20% paid	29½	..	..	..
55	37	2	5.03	Hydro Electric	39½	..	..	..
245	226	12+1	5.55	Imperial Bank	237	234	232	232
29¾	18	50c	2.43	Imperial Oil	20¼	20½	20	20⅜
10½	9	35+10	4.73	Imperial Tob.	9½	10	9	9½
53¾	35	1/50a	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	39¼	..	..	..
105	100	7	6.93	Inter. Mill., pf.	100	..	..	..
90	88	6	6.66	Do. Series A.	88	..	..	..
44½	20¼	1	4.00	Inter. Nickel	24½	25½	23¼	25
.40	.24		...	Do. Rights	.33	.33	.29	.31
17½	12	1.50	10.00	Inter. Paints A.	15	15	15	15
31	26⅞	2.40	8.57	Int. Pap & Pr.	26⅞	..	..	..
20½	18½		...	Do. (B)	20½	..	..	..
16⅞	14½		...	Do. (C)	14½	..	..	..
83	82½	7	8.45	Do. pref.	82¾	..	..	..
24	17⅞	1	5.19	Inter. Pete.	19	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛
18	12		...	Inter. Power	12½	12½	12¼	12½
91	79	7	8.33	Do. pref.	84	85	83	85
51	34¾	3.50	8.38	Int. Util. (A)	42	42	41	41
19	7		...	Do. (B)	15	..	..	..
43	33		...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	40	..	..	..
110	108	7	6.36	Do. pref.	110	110	110	110
11	4		...	Kelvinator	5	5	5	5
83½	73	7	8.43	Do. pref.	83	..	..	..
x17	15		...	Kemsley Mil.	..	..	..	..
40	40		...	King Ed. Hotel	40	..	..	..
1⅓	¾		...	Lake Ont. Brew.	1	..	..	..
47	35	3.20	8.42	Lake of Woods	38	39¼	38	39¼
122	115	7	5.83	Do. pref.	120	..	..	..
15	7¾		...	Lake Sup. Corp.	11	11¼	10¼	10¼
185	180	10	5.40	Landed Banking	185	..	..	..
48	38	3	7.59	Laura Secord	39½	39½	39	39
27	15⅛	1	6.25	Lindsay, C. W.	16	..	..	..
85	78	6.50	8.12	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
15¾	11	80c	5.92	Loblaw (A)	13½	13½	13	13
15¼	11	80c	6.40	Do. (B)	12½	..	..	..
45	35		...	Loew's, Marcus	35	..	..	..
84	75		...	Do. pref.	75	..	..	..
2¾	2¾		...	Loews, London	2¾	..	..	..
40	40		...	MacKin. Steel	40	..	..	..
96¼	90	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	90	90	90
36	36	2	5.55	Manitoba Pr.	36	..	..	..
15	13		...	Maple Leaf	15	..	..	..
106⅛	87	7	7.75	Do. pref.	92	87	87	87
80	80	6	7.50	Do. (B)	80	..	..	..
45	24⅝	3	11.37	Massey-Harris	26	27½	24⅜	27¼

Dividends Declared

	Annual Rate	Div. Declared	Date	Record
Agnew Surpass, pref.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Bank of Montreal	12+2%	3%	Sept. 2	July 31
Bank of Toronto	12+1%	3%	Sept. 2	Aug. 15
Brand.-Henderson, com.	2%	½%	Aug. 1	July 2
Belding Corticelli pfd.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 30
Beatty Bros., pref.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 15
Brazilian Tr., com.	$2	50c	Sept. 2	July 31
B. C. Pulp, pref.	7%	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 15
Blue Ribbon Corp., pfd.	6½%	81¼c	Aug. 1	July 18
Canadian Car, pfd.	$1.75	43c.	Oct. 10	Sept. 25
Can. Hydro, pref.	6%	1½%	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Canada Nor. Power, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Canadian Oil, com.	$1	25c.	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Do., pref.	8%	2%	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Calgary Power, pref.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 15
Can. Dredge, com.	$3	75c	Aug. 1	July 16
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 16
Can. Investors	$1	25c	Aug. 1	July 15
Can. Bronze, com.	$2.50	62½c	Aug. 1	July 21
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 21
Canadian Car, com.	$1.75	43c	Aug. 30	Aug. 15
Canada Nor. Power, com.	60c.	15c.	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Can. Industries, com.	$2.50	62½c+75c	July 31	June 30
Can. Gen. Invest.	..	$1	Aug. 1	July 15
Can. Converters	5%	1¼%	Aug. 15	July 31
Can. Pr. & Paper Invest. pfd.	5%	1¼%	Aug. 15	July 19
Cockshutt Plow	$1.50	37½c	Aug. 1	July 15
Consolidated Press	$2	50c	Aug. 1	July 15
Can. Bank of Commerce	12+1%	3%	Sept. 2	July 31
Cons. Sand & Gravel. pfd.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 15	July 31
Dom.-Scottish Invest., pfd.	5%	1¼%	Aug. 1	July 21
De Forest Crosley	80c	20c	Aug. 1	July 15
Dodge Mfg. "A" pref.	$2	50c	Aug. 1	July 24
Dom. Bridge	$3.60	90c	Aug. 15	July 31
Disher Steel, pref.	$1.50	37½c	Aug. 1	July 15
Dominion Tar, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Aug. 1	July 17
Distill.-Seagrams	$1	25c.	Aug. 15	July 31
East Kootenay Pr., pref.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 15	Aug. 30
Eastern Theatres, com.	$2	50c	Sept. 1	July 31
Eastern Theatres, pref.	7%	3½%	July 31	June 30
Enamel & Heat. com.	$1	25c	Aug. 1	July 15
Foreign Pr. Secs., pref.	6%	1½%	Aug. 15	July 31
Foundation Co.	$1	25c	Aug. 15	July 31
Frost Steel, 1st pfd.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., Pref. "A"	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 15
Federal Grain, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Aug. 1	July 15
Gen. Steel Wares, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 15
Granby Cons., com.	...	75c	Aug. 1	July 18
Guelph Carpet, com.	...	25c	Aug. 1	July 19
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Aug. 1	July 19
Hamilton Bridge, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., com.	$2	50c	Aug. 1	July 15
Hollinger Cons. Mines	65c.	1%	Aug. 12	July 29
Humberstone Shoe	$2	50c	Aug. 1	July 15
Howard Smith Pap. pfd.	6%	1½%	Sept. 2	Aug. 21
Imperial Bank	12+1%	3%	Aug. 1	June 30
Inter. Utilities, pref.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 1	July 18
Inter. Nickel, pref.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 2
Inter. Power & Paper "A"	$2.40	60c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Inter. Paper, com.	$2.40	60c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Lindsay, C. W., com.	$1	25c.	Septt 1	Aug. 15
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Lake of Woods Mill., com.	$3.20	80c	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Sept. 1	Aug. 16
London Can. Invest., pref.	5%	1¼%	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
MacKinnon Steel pfd.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 16
Mercury Mills, pref.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 15
Mansfield Theatre, pfd.	7%	3½%	July 31	June 30
Manitoba Power	...	$1	Aug. 1	July 10
Muskoka Lakes Nav.	...	5%	Aug. 1	July 1
Montreal L. H. & Pr. (new)	$1.50	38c	July 31	June 30
McIntyre Porc. Mines	20%	5%	Sept. 2	Aug. 1
Monarch Knit., pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 22
Montreal Loan	12%	3%	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Northern Ont. Power, pfd.	6%	1½%	Oct. 25	Seept. 30
Do., com.	$2	50c.	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Ont. Equitable	6%	3%	Aug. 1	July 15
Ontario Steel, com.	$1.20	40c.	Aug. 15	July 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 15	July 31
Power Corp., 1st pref.	6%	1½%	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Do., 2nd pref.	$3	75c.	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Pelissiers, pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 15
Penmans, com.	$4	$1	Aug.15	Aug. 5
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Aug. 1	July 21
Royal Bank	12+2%	3%	Sept. 2	July 31
Russell Motor Car, com.	5%	1¼%	Aug. 1	July 17
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 17
Southern Can. Pr., pfd.	6%	1½%	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Service Stn. Equip. pfd.	$6.00	$1.50	Aug. 1	July 15
Southern Can. Pr., com.	$1	25c	Aug. 15	July 31
Steel of Canada, com.	$1.75	43¾c	Aug. 1	July 7
Do., pref.	$1.75	43¾c	Aug. 1	July 7
Simpsons Ltd., pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., Class "A" com.	$2	50c	Aug. 1	July 15
St. Law. Flour Mills, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 19
Stand. Paving & Mat., com.	$2	50c	Aug. 15	July 31
Do., pref.	$7	$1.75	Aug. 15	July 31
Teck Hughes	60c	15c	Aug. 1	July 17
Union Natural Gas	...	35c+5c	Sept. 10	July 15
United Oils	...	5c	......	Sept. 1
Western Steel Prod., pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Aug. 1	July 15
Winnipeg Elec., com.	...	$1	Aug. 1	July 10
Waterloo Mfg.	$1.00	25c	Aug. 1	July 15
Western Breweries	.	1%	Aug. 1	July 14
Weston, Geo., pfd.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 19
Wood, A. & J., pfd.	7%	1¾%	Aug. 1	July 19

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending July 28

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Latest Yield	Ask	High	Low	Range, 1930 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st Mtge.	5	1953	6.19	...	...	...	88½	83
Asbestos	5	1942	4.45	105	...	...	105	99½
Asbestos, 1st mtge.	6	1941	...	62	...	...	81	50
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	...	...	...	41	25
Calgary Power	5	1940	...	...	...	...	x97	94
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	5.75	†103	...	...	102⅝	102⅛
Can. Cottons	5	1940	...	104	...	...	x98	94
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	...	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	6.34	...	...	...	96	96
Can. Pr. (Laur. ser.)	5½	1958	9.12	†64	63½	...	75½	63
Do., Way. ser.)	5½	1958	9.07	†64	63⅝	63½	74½	63½
Can. S.S. deb.	5	1943	5.65	...	...	...	98¼	94
Cedar Rapids	5	1953	4.96	†100⅜	...	...	100⅛	99⅝
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	†102½	...	...	x104	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	5.35	†97	...	...	97¼	95⅝
McNish	6	1948	...	†3.50	3.05	3.00	3.55	2.99
Mex. Elec.	5	1942	...	...	...	...	x74	...
Mex. L. & P.	5	1940	...	...	...	...	x75¾	71½
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1932	5.03	†98⅞	...	...	98⅞	98⅝
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	5.08	99¾	99¼	...	100	96
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	5.34	95¼	95¾	...	96½	91
Mont. Tr. G.&R. 'B'	5	1955	5.46	95¼	...	...	96	91½
Do., "C"	4½	1955	5.42	86⅜	...	...	89	85¼
Do., "D"	5	1955	5.25	95¼	...	...	96½	94
N. S. Steel	5	1959	7.45	...	...	...	71	69⅝
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	6.00	†100¼	...	...	100	...
Do., "B"	6	1932	6.00	†100¼	...	...	101	100
Do., "C"	6	1932	4.41	†100¼	...	...	103	100
Ont. Steel	6	1943	...	†105	...	...	x106	104
Porto R. Rly.	5	1936	...	†83	...	...	82	...
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.22	108¼	...	...	108	105
Wabasso	6	1947	...	97½	...	...	x101	...
Wayagamack	6	1951	6.46	95½	94¾	94½	98	94½
West. K. Power	6	1940	...	...	...	...	x106	104¾
Wpg. Elec.	5	1935	...	†97	...	...	x94⅝	93
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	5.87	...	...	...	...	...
Can. Canners	6	1950	...	...	...	...	103¼	101
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	x102¼	100
Porto R. Rly.	5	1936	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postal Tel.	5	1958	...	...	...	...	95	88¾
Steel of Can.	6	1940	...	...	...	...	x93	...

† Latest bid.
x Quotations for 1929. None recorded in 1930 to date.

Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)	Int. Rate	Due	Latest Yield	Ask	High	Low	Range, 1930 High	Low
War Loan	5	1931	4.60	100.80	100.40	100.35	100.50	99.70
Do.	5	1937	4.33	104.60	104.10	104.00	104.10	100.90
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.70	102.55	102.30	102.00	102.75	101.60
Do.	5½	1934	4.90	102.60	102.40	102.05	102.40	101.05
Do.	5½	1937	4.37	107.35	107.35	106.90	107.35	103.90
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.72	98.40	98.25	98.00	101.55	95.10
Do., refund	5	1943	4.74	102.85	102.50	.....	102.50	100.35
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.70	†98.25	98.25	97.45	98.25	95.30
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.65	98.35	98.25	.....	98.25	96.10
Do., renewal	5½	1932	4.90	101.50	101.15	.....	101.95	100.75

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

Inactive Stocks
July 21

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	120
Beaver Lumber c.	..	19
Do., pref.	..	105
Can. Fire Ins.	..	92
Can. Indemnity	125	...
Gt. West Life	..	700
Home Investment	..	75
Monarch Life	35	..
North. Can. Mtg.	..	25
North. Mtge. part pd.	13	..
Northern Trust	45	47
Sovereign Life	..	48
Traders Bldg.	..	100
Un. Grain Growers	15½	..
West. Breweries	5	6

Montreal, Toronto and Curb Stocks

Range 1930 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in %		Close July 21 (or last)	Week High	Low	Close
41	25	50c	...	West. St. Prod.	25	28	28	28
96½	90	6.50	6.91	Do. pref.	94	..	..	..
9	9		...	Whittall Can.	9	..	..	..
9¾	7½		...	Wm. Alloy Prod.	7½	..	..	..
25	18		...	Windsor Hotel	20	18	18	18
82½	79	6.50	8.22	Do. pref.	79	..	..	..
54	38	2	5.12	Winnipeg Elec.	40½	40¼	39	40¼
103	98¼	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	100	100	100
x30	30		...	Woods Mfg.	30	..	..	..
74	74	7	9.45	Do. pref.	74	..	..	..
85	81	7	8.64	Wood, A&J. 1pf.	81	..	..	..
2½	1½		...	Zimmerknit	1¾	..	..	..
25	4		...	Do. pref.	10	16	11¼	16

x Quotation for 1929. No sales recorded in 1930 to date.
† $1 each for 1928 and 1929 and 50c interim. a. Stock dividend
b. New York quotations.

Unlisted Canadian Securities

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. Ltd.)
July 29th, 1930

Industrial Stocks	Bid	Ask
Allens Beach pfd.	$48.00	$....
Allens Kings. pfd.	48.00	....
Allens London pfd.	48.25	....
Border Cities Hotel pfd.	....	17.00
Brand. Hend. com.	28.00	....
Brand. Hend. pfd.	86.00	90.00
B.C. Pack. pfd.	58.00	....
B.C. Pulp & Paper, com.	3.50	6.50
B.C. Pulp & Paper, pfd.	67.00	71.00
Burns Pfd. Bonus, 25% com.	....	75.50
Canada Biscuit pfd.	20.00	27.00
Canada Crushed Stone pfd.	69.00	....
Canada Mach. com.	6.00	9.00
Canada Mach. pfd.	27.00	35.00
Canada Packers c.	31.00	....
Canada Packers, 7% pfd.	98.00	100.00
Can. Wire & Cable pfd. W.W.	100.00	....
Can. Indust. c. 'A'	140.00	160.00
Can. Indust. c. 'B'	140.00	160.00
Can. Industt. pfd.	114.00	121.00
Can. Invest. com.	14.00	17.00
Can. West. Nat. L. H. & P. pfd.	91.50	....
Can. Westinghouse	85.00	91.00
Chase, A. W. pfd.	48.00	52.00
Chase, A. W., com.	.40	....
Clifton Co. Ltd.	120.00	145.00
Copeland Flour pfd.	13.50	....
Dom. Alloy pfd.	1.00	2.00
Dom. Alloy com.	....	.50
Dom. Mfg. pfd.	75.00	....
Dom. Mfg. com.	7.00	....
Dom. Sugar com.	18.00	23.00
Dom. Woollens c.	....	7.00
Dunlop Tire 7% pf.	100.00	....
Durant Acceptance	13.50	15.00
Eastern Car pfd.	....	75.00
Gen. Steel Wares, 7% pfd.	....	81.00
Goderich Elev.	14.00	17.00
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	97.00	....
Guardian Realty pf.	54.00	....
Harding carp. c.	....	7.00
Harding Carp. pfd.	....	67.00
Inter-City Bak. c.	70.00	....
Inter. Proprie. "A"	31.00	35.00
King Edward Htl. "A" 8%	49.00	54.00
King Edward Htl. "B" 8%	40.00	....
Kingston Ship Bldg., pfd.	15.00	20.00
Kingston Ship Bldg., com.	6.50	9.00
Lake St. John c.	....	10.00
Loew's Lond. com.	1.00	2.00
Loew's Lond. pfd.	3.00	5.00
Mansfield com.	50.00	....
Mansfield pfd.	59.00	....
Massey-Harris pfd.	78.00	....
Milton Brick pfd.	20.00	27.00
Nat. Grocers com.	1.40	....
Nat. Grocers, 2nd. pfd.	37.00	42.00
N.B. Pow., 1st. pd.	56.00	....
N. Ont. Power pfd.	84.00	....
N.S. Power pfd.	89.50	....
Para. Kitchener pf.	31.00	....
Para. Oshawa pfd.	41.00	....
Provincial Paper pf.	91.00	96.00
Rogers Majestic	13.50	16.00
Stand. Clay Prod. c.	32.00	....
Supertest "B" pfd.	14.00	18.00
Stand. Fuel Pfd. bonus	84.00	89.00
Toronto Ball Club.	....	61.00
Toronto Brick pfd.	60.00	....
Toronto Carpet pfd.	100.00	105.00
Toronto Carpet c.	120.00	....
Willards Choc. pfd.	68.00	72.00
Willards Choc. c.	6.25	....
Trust & Loan Stocks		
Brit. Mtge. & Trust	210.00	235.00
Capital Trust	72.00	....
Chartered Trust & Executor	102.00	108.00
Commercial Fin. c.	10.00	....
Commercial Fin. pf.	62.00	....
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	67.00	72.00
Deb. & Sec. com.	88.00	....
Guelph Inv. par $50	61.00	68.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	76.00	....
London & West. Trust	175.00	205.00
Midland L. & S.	16.00	....
Mtge. Discount pfd.	4.75	[illegible]
Mtge. Discount c.	.40	....
Mutual Finance c.	5.75	7.75
Mutual Finance pf.	5.75	7.75
Peoples L. & S.	85.00	....
Premier Trust	85.00	....
Security L. & S.	115.00	130.00
Sherbrooke Trust	116.00	....
Sterling Trust	....	98.00
Trusts & Guarantee	91.50	95.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings	120.00	....
Insurance Stocks		
Br. Amer. Assce.	61.00	....
Can. Fire Ins.	85.00	95.00
Can. Nat. Fire	27.00	32.00
Canada Life	700.00	775.00
Capital Life	....	29.00
Confed. Life, 20% pd.	305.00	....
Cont. Life, 20% pd.	77.00	[illegible]
Crown Life %	380.00	425.00
Dominion Fire	115.00	130.00
Dom. Can. Gen. Ins.	250.00	300.00
Dom. Life, 50% pd.	390.00	....
Excelsior Life, 30% pd.	115.00	130.00
Fed. Fire. 25% pd.	40.00	....
Fidelity Ins. of Canada	130.00	[illegible]
Great West Life	600.00	[illegible]
Guar. Co. of N. A.	250.00	....
Halifax Fire	22.00	[illegible]
Imperial Life	400.00	[illegible]
Merchants Cas.	....	[illegible]
Mfg. Life	390.00	[illegible]
Monarch Life, 10% pd.	38.00	[illegible]
N. American Life	....	[illegible]
Nat. Life 25% pd.	100.00	[illegible]
Sask. Life	20.00	....
Sovereign Life	44.00	[illegible]
Sun Life	2125.00	[illegible]
Toronto Casualty	6.00	....
Western Assur.	53.00	[illegible]
Western Life	15.00	....
Recent London Quotations		
Brewer Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brit. Car. & Gen. Inv.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Br. Contr. Oilfields	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. & For. Sec.	14s.	[illegible]
Can. West. Lumber	4s.	[illegible]
Hudson's Bay	60s.	[illegible]
Do., 5% pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Holding	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wall Paper Mfg.	30s.	[illegible]
Pref. 5%	17s.	[illegible]

The Canadian General Securities furnish the following quotations:

	Bid	Ask
Can. Gen. Inv. Trust	82	[illegible]
Traders Fin. "A" pfd.	96	[illegible]
Traders Finance "B"	97	[illegible]
Traders Finance, com.	21	[illegible]

Flood, Barnes Active Bond Prices

July 28, 1930

	Price	Next Interest Date	Yield
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	86	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Alberta Pacific Grain 6% 1946	97½	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Algoma Steel Corpn. 5/62	73	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Argentine Govt. 6/58 Series B	99½	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Bell Tel. of Canada 1st 5/57	103½	Dec. 1	[illegible]
British American Oil 6% 1945	102	Sept. 1	[illegible]
Brazil, U.S. Ext. S.F. 6½/57	76	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Calgary Power Co. 5% 1960	94	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Can. Biscuit Co. Ltd. 6½/46	86	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Can. Cement Co. 1st Mtge. S.F. 5½/47	101	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Can. North. Power 5% 1953	93½	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Canada Power & P. 5½/58	63½	Jan. 1	[illegible]
Can. Light & Power 1st S.F. 5/49	95	Jan. 1	[illegible]
Can. S.S. Lines 6/41 1st & Gen.	93	Aug. 15	[illegible]
C. P. Ry. Coll. Trust 5/34	101	Oct. 5	[illegible]
C. P. Rly. Secured 4½/44 Notes	97½	Oct.	[illegible]
Can. Goodrich Income 7/43	65	.....	
Chile Republic Ext. S.F. 6/60	91	Oct. 1	6.70
Colombia Repub. Ext. S.F. 6/61	75	Oct. 1	8.20
Dom. Iron & Steel Consol. S.F. 5/39	98	.....	
Dom. Square Corp. 6/48	96	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Dominion Tar & Chemical Debs. 6/49	101½	Jan. 2	[illegible]
Donnacona Paper Co. 1st S.F. 5½/48	92	Aug. 1	[illegible]
Donnacona Paper Co. Debs. 6/48	91	Aug. 1	[illegible]
Duke Price Power 1st 6/66	106	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Eastern Dairies Convertible 6/49	102	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Foreign Power Securities 6% 1949	102	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Fraser Companies 1st 6/50	93	Jan. 2	[illegible]
Fraser Companies Convertible Notes 6/32	85	Jan. 2	[illegible]
Fraser Co's. 6½/42 Debs. Cum. Warrants	85	Oct. 1	[illegible]
French Nat. Mail Ex. S.F. 6/52	103	Nov. 1	[illegible]
General Steel Wares 1st S.F. 6/52	100	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Gatineau Power 1st S.F. 5/56	96	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Gatineau Power S.F. Debs. 6/41	99½	Oct.	[illegible]
Great Lakes Co. 6% 1950	85½	Sept.	[illegible]
Howard Smith P.M. 5½/53	92½	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Manitoba Power 1st S.F. 5½/51	101	Jan. 1	[illegible]
Lake St. John Paper Co. 6½/47	99	Aug. 1	[illegible]
Massey-Harris Co. 1st Mtge. 5/47	95	Oct. 15	[illegible]
Montreal, City of. 5/58	102¼	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	98½	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Montreal Coke 1st S.F. 5½/47	100	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Montreal Power Cons. 5/70	102	Sept. 1	[illegible]
Montreal Tram. 1st Coll. Trust 5/41	100	Jan. 1	[illegible]
Montreal Tram. Gen. Ref. 4½/55	90	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Montreal Tram. Gen. 5/55	95½	Oct. 1	[illegible]
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 1st 5/59	74	......	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 6 deb.	46	......	
Northwestern Power Co. 6/1960	101½	Jan. 2	[illegible]
Northwestern Utilities 1st 7/38	103	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Ontario, Province of 5/59	103	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Peru, Republic of, 6% 1960	72	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Port Alfred P. & P. 1st 5/57	88	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Price Bros. 1st S.F. Series A 6/45	104	Aug.	[illegible]
Quebec Power 1st Mtge. Coll. S.F. 5/68	100½	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Rio de Janeiro Trams. 5/35	96	Jan. 1	[illegible]
Shawinigan W. & P. 4½/68	95½	Dec. 1	[illegible]
Simpson's 6/49	101¾	Jan. 2	[illegible]
Sou. Canada Power 1st 5/55	100½	Oct. 1	[illegible]
United Grain Growers 1st Mtge. 5/48	90	Jan. 5	[illegible]
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	100	Nov. 1	[illegible]
Wayagamack P. & P. 1st S.F. 6/51	98	Jan. 1	[illegible]
Winnipeg Electric Ref. 6/54	101½	Oct. 1	[illegible]

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

(Furnished by H. R. Bain & Co., Ltd.)
350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

Provinces	Rate	Actual Mat.	Next Int. Date	Ask	Approx. Yield
Alberta	4½	1 Oct. 1958	1 Oct.	$95.36	[illegible]
Alberta	5	1 Jul. 1943	1 Jan.	100.95	[illegible]
Alberta	6	1 Apr. 1936	1 Oct.	104.50	[illegible]
British Col.	4½	1 Oct. 1953	1 Oct.	95.80	[illegible]
British Col.	5	15 Jan. 1948	15 Jan.	101.79	[illegible]
British Col.	6	15 Aug. 1941	15 Aug.	108.67	[illegible]
Manitoba	4	1 Jul. 1947	1 Jan.	90.77	[illegible]
Manitoba	5	2 Jun. 1959	2 Dec.	102.32	[illegible]
Manitoba	5	15 Jun. 1948	15 Dec.	100.98	[illegible]
N. B.	4½	1 Jun. 1948	1 Dec.	97.00	[illegible]
N. B.	4¾	15 Jun. 1936	15 Dec.	99.48	[illegible]
N. B.	6	1 Jan. 1936	1 Jan.	105.13	[illegible]
Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov. 1948	15 Nov.	95.76	[illegible]
Nova Scotia	5	1 May 1943	1 Nov.	101.47	[illegible]
Nova Scotia	6	01 Nov. 1936	1 Nov.	105.49	[illegible]
Ontario	4½	1 Sep. 1944	1 Sept.	97.00	[illegible]
Ontario	5	15 Oct. 1948	15 Oct.	102.75	[illegible]
Ontario	6	2 May 1936	2 Nov.	105.13	[illegible]
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr. 1939	1 Oct.	93.51	[illegible]
P. E. I.	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Oct.	95.50	[illegible]
Quebec	4½	1 Jun. 1946	1 Dec.	97.22	[illegible]
Quebec	5	1 Mar. 1964	1 Sept.	104.00	[illegible]
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Oct.	93.56	[illegible]
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct. 1950	1 Oct.	101.98	[illegible]
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb. 1936	1 Aug.	104.87	[illegible]
Cities					
Montreal	5	1 Sep. 1963	1 Sept.	102.47	[illegible]
Toronto	4½	1 Sep. 1954	1 Sept.	95.71	[illegible]
Vancouver	4	1 Aug. 1946	1 Aug.	89.58	[illegible]
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar. 1944	1 Sept.	100.00	[illegible]
Windsor	5	1 Dec. 1937	1 Dec.	99.42	[illegible]
Edmonton	5½	1 May 1945	1 Nov.	103.71	[illegible]
Calgary	5	1 Jan. 1943	1 Jan.	99.06	[illegible]
Halifax	5	1 Jul. 1951	1 Jan.	100.00	[illegible]
St. John	5	15 Dec. 1950	1 Dec.	100.64	[illegible]
Regina	4½	1 Jul. 1950	1 Jan.	92.53	[illegible]
Victoria	5	21 Jul. 1945	21 Jan.	99.48	[illegible]

A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Dealers in Unlisted Bonds and Shares
159 Bay Street, (First Floor) Toronto
Elgin: 5101 (TEN LINES)

Outline Laws Governing Canadian Public Financing

Booklet on Canada Gives Valuable Résume of Nation's Progress and Development for Foreign Investors

A concise summary of the laws relating to Dominion, provincial and municipal borrowings in Canada has been prepared by Long & Daly, barristers and solicitors, Toronto, and is in a booklet descriptive of Canada issued by the National City Co. The booklet, which has been widely circulated among investors and bankers in the United States and Europe, records some of the progress which has been made by the Dominion, the provinces and the larger municipalities. The foreword by Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, touches the outstanding points of advance, the economic results of which are detailed in the publication.

The British North America Act, passed by the Imperial parliament in 1867, defines the respective borrowing powers of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada and of the legislatures of the provinces of Canada, their respective taxing powers, and the objects and matters falling within their respective legislative jurisdictions. This statute confers upon the parliament of Canada the exclusive authority to borrow money on the credit of the Dominion of Canada, and confers upon the respective provincial legislatures the exclusive authority to borrow money on the sole credit of the province.

Authority is also given by the act to the Dominion parliament to raise money by any system of taxation, direct or indirect, while the provinces have power to raise money by direct taxation only for provincial purposes. Subject to the observations made below the borrowing powers of the Dominion parliament and of the respective provincial legislatures are unlimited within their respective jurisdictions.

Must Be Authorized

No monies may be raised by way of loan by the Dominion of Canada without the authority of an act of the parliament of Canada. The statute authorizing the loan is usually confined to a specification of the amount and objects of the loan which may be raised, while the procedure to be followed in connection with raising the loan is provided by the consolidated revenue and audit act. The actual borrowing and issue of securities is in the hands of the executive branch of the government and is authorized by order of the governor-general in council. The consolidated revenue and audit act also permits the creation of a special sinking fund in respect to any particular issue of securities and of a general sinking fund in respect to securities which are issued without and provision for a special sinking fund. The various forms of securities authorized to be issued by the consolidated revenue and audit act are debentures, Dominion of Canada stock, exchequer notes, exchequer bonds and terminable annuities.

All revenues of the Dominion from whatever source derived as and when received are paid into the consolidated revenue fund and the principal and interest of and on all securities of the Dominion of Canada are chargeable on and payable out of this consolidated Revenue fund.

Provincial Loans

Similarly, no loan can be raised by any of the Provinces of Canada except under the authority of some statute or statutes passed by the legislature of the province. In all of the provinces the authority for the loan and the objects and amount of the loan and the details as to the raising of the loan and the issue of securities therefore, are contained either in a special borrowing statute or in a statute or statutes of general application, or partly in one and partly in the other, and the borrowing and the issue of securities is made by the executive branch of the government by order of the lieutenant-governor-in-council. In Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia there is a general provincial loans act which in itself authorizes the issue of securities of the province for certain purposes and in addition sets forth the procedure to be followed in the case of all loans authorized by special statute. All of the provinces which have passed a general provincial loans act authorize the issue of securities in the form of debentures, provincial government stock and treasury bills. The type of securities to be issued by the provinces which have no general provincial loans act is determined by the special borrowing act authorizing the issue. Provision is made in each of the general loans acts permitting the creation of a special sinking fund in respect of each particular issue of securities and for a general sinking fund in respect to securities which are issued without any provision for a special sinking fund, and sinking fund provisions may also be found in the special statute authorizing any particular loan.

Specify Exemptions

Under the provincial loans act of Saskatchewan all provincial debentures are free in Saskatchewan from all provincial taxes, succession duty, charges and impositions, as well as municipal and school taxes. Under the provincial loans act of Alberta provincial debentures are exempt in Alberta from municipal taxation and all provincial taxes, succession duty, charges and impositions. In New Brunswick provincial debentures are exempt from all provincial, municipal, civic and school taxes but not from the payment of succession duty.

In Ontario there is a special provision in the provincial loans act enabling the lieutenant-governor-in-council to direct that money invested in Ontario government stock, bonds or debentures and the interest thereon shall be free from all provincial taxes, succession duty, charges and impositions and from municipal taxation in Ontario. There are no corresponding general provisions exempting or providing for the exemption from provincial and municipal taxation in respect of securities issued by the Provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island.

All the revenues of each province from whatever source derived are paid into the consolidated revenue fund of the province and the principal and interest of securities from time to time issued by the province are charged on and payable out of this consolidated revenue fund.

Municipal Laws Vary

The laws relating to municipal institutions in the provinces fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures and the power of municipal corporations to borrow money is necessarily determined by the law of the province in which any such municipal corporation is situated.

The legislation of the provinces varies widely in respect of the objects for which money may be borrowed, the limitations upon such borrowing, the term of the securities which may be issued, and the procedure to be followed in the authorization of loans. Generally speaking, with the exception of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island there is a general municipal act or code governing the borrowing of money by municipal corporations and the issue of their securities, subject to the observation that in most of the provinces there are special charters for certain corporations and that in some of the provinces there are special codes applicable to cities, towns and villages respectively.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island there is usually a special authorizing statute for any municipal loan and in all the provinces special legislation may be passed in regard to borrowings by any specific municipal corporation conferring upon it other and additional powers than those contained in the general municipal act. The actual borrowing is carried out by the council of the municipal corporation with or without the assent of the electors of the municipality, as the case may require, and usually a by-law of the council is imperative for the purpose, although in certain jurisdictions the council proceeds by resolution. In all cases the council must be governed by the restrictions and provisions which are prescribed by the various statutes of the province governing the borrowing.

In addition to the general municipal acts of the provinces above referred to there are various other acts of a general nature such as school acts and local improvement acts which confer borrowing powers upon the corporation and which may also prescribe the machinery or at least a portion of the machinery by which the borrowing is to be carried out, although in the main the procedure for borrowing is contained in the general municipal acts.

Debentures are the usual type of securities issued by municipal corporations in Canada. These debentures may be issued either on the sinking fund plan or on the installment plan and it is the duty of the municipal corporation under its bylaws and the governing statutes to provide by taxation in each year the amounts required in such year to meet the principal and interest of and on all debentures maturing in such year or the installments of sinking fund applicable to the redemption at maturity of such debentures.

Enforcing Payment

The method employed to enforce the obligations of the Dominion and provincial governments and of municipal corporations are as follows: In the case of the Dominion of Canada or any of the provinces, the claimant against the Crown can by a petition of right upon obtaining the fiat of the governor-general in the case of the Dominion government and the fiat of the lieutenant-governor of a province in the case of one of the provinces, sue to recover the amount owing. The procedure upon obtaining judgment is to have a certificate issued by the court certifying to the minister of finance or the provincial treasurer, as the case may be, the particulars of the judgment, upon receipt of which the amount of the judgment is paid by the minister of finance or the provincial treasurer out of the consolidated revenue fund.

In the event of default being made by a municipal corporation in the payment of the principal of, or interest on, any of its debentures, the holder of such debentures can sue the municipal corporation to recover the amount owing and obtain judgment and execution against the municipal corporation. The method of enforcing the judgment is to require a rate to be struck on the ratable property of the municipality sufficient to produce the amount required and to collect these monies from the taxpayers of the municipality in the same manner as the general municipal taxes are levied and collected.

C. P. R. Earnings Soon to Increase

Canadian Pacific Railway's monthly earnings figures are expected by interests close to the management to begin to show gains over the corresponding period of last year in the near future, probably commencing with the August report.

The report for June reveals a continuance of the declining trend in earnings which has been in evidence so far this year.

For the first six months this year gross revenues of Canadian Pacific totalled $83,134,975, compared with $101,646,752 for the same period of last year, and net operating income totalled $9,406,054, against $16,356,831, a decrease of 42.46 per cent.

For the first seven months last year gross revenues and net operating income showed substantial gains, in practically every month, over the corresponding period of preceding years. In August, however, earnings began to slip and until December showed sharp declines from the results of the preceding two or three years. The principal cause of the decline was the small crop of last year.

Government Receipts Show Sharp Decline

All items of customs duties and excise receipts during June, 1930, show a decline as compared with the same month a year ago. Total revenue decreased $4,121,240, giving a total during the month of $22,119,939, as compared with $26,241,179 for the same month in 1929.

For the three months of the fiscal year to date, there has been a total net decline of $13,896,000. This is largely due to the decrease in customs duties which for the period dropped $11,351,568. Revenue from excise taxes during the first three months also dropped $3,191,000. There was a slight increase in excise duties and sundry collections which offset to the extent of about $600,000 the decline in revenue from other sources.

Income tax revenue for June showed an increase of $121,176 and a total increase for the first three months of the current fiscal year of $2,450,000.

Total receipts on customs and excise revenues for the first three months of the year amounted to $65,178,794.

New Zealand Seeks Better Treaty Terms

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—New Zealand proposes to use her new tariff as an instrument for bargaining with Canada for concessions affecting the importation of New Zealand butter and other dairy produce into this country.

That is the understanding of British Columbia's lumbermen following announcement that the New Zealand government had declined to make drastic reductions in the tariff on Canadian lumber. Sawmill and shingle mill operators have been advised that the whole question of tariffs between the two dominions will be discussed at a conference in Ottawa late in August and that the desire of the British Columbia lumber industry for a lower tariff in New Zealand will be used as a lever for prying better terms from Canada with respect to New Zealand imports.

Muirheads Passes Common Dividend

The dividend of 10 cents expected to be paid on the common stock of Muirheads Cafeterias, Ltd. has been passed. This slowing-up of business was, however, not sufficient to affect the preference shareholders, and the regular preference dividend of 25 cents was paid July 1. This is for four months, or 7½ per cent on the $10 stocks. The initial dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock was paid November 1, 1927. Since then, 10 cents was paid March 1, 1928, 20 cents November 1, 1928, 20 cents March 1, 1929 and 10 cents July 1, 1929. Common dividend rate requirements are higher because of the increase in outstanding common stock which took place when preference shareholders exercised their rights for conversion into common stock.

Earnings for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1929, showed a considerable decline over earnings for the previous year, and the 1930 statement which should be out soon, will likely show a still further decline. The passing of the July common dividend, however, will probably enable the company to maintain a surplus equal to that as at February 28, 1929, since the cash disbursement necessary to make a dividend payment of 10 cents per share on the common stock would have approximated $8,000.

Radio Licenses Increase

There are now 423,557 radio receiving licenses in effect in Canada, which number is 107,589 more than the previous year.

OUR LEADERSHIP SEEN IN GRAIN

1929 Volume of Grain Trade Gives Much Valuable Data

Canada ranked first as an exporter of wheat during the crop year ended July 31, 1929, according to the annual report of the grain trade published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total exports of wheat from all countries amounted to 775,205,000 bushels. Canada's export amounted to 365,428,000 bushels the bulk of which was confined to the United Kingdom. The Argentine was second with an export of 195,734,000 bushels, the United States third with 96,290,000 bushels and Australian fourth with 58,426,000 bushels. The total world production in 1928 was 4,655,532,000 bushels of which Canada produced 566,726,000 bushels being exceeded only by the United States in first place and Russia in second.

As usual, the report contains complete statistics showing in detail the various channels of markets through which the grain passes from the farm to its final destination. Comparative data are included for countries other than Canada bringing the grain and cereal resources and trade of the world into review. The report contains in detail, the distribution of Canada's record wheat crop, that of 1928.

Other features include the domestic movement of grain—the production, inspection, elevator handlings, milling and consumption in Canada. The movement of United States grain through Canada and of Canadian grain in the United States is also covered.

Comprehensive tables showing prices in detail in Canada during the crop year are presented with comparative figures of grain prices in other important world markets. Insurance and water rates are also tabulated.

Copies of the report may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

C.P.R. Spends $200,000,000 in Britain in 10 Years

According to "Canada," of London, Eng., Canadian Pacific Railway has made a substantial contribution to British employment in recent years.

The following statement shows the expenditures of the company in Great Britain during the ten-year period ended December 31, 1929, which (at $4.87 to the £) amounted to £45,110,610. The details are:—

Canadian Pacific expenditures in Great Britain during the ten-year period ended December 31, 1929:

For steamships, acquired, built and under construction	$ 86,410,063
For improvement to steamships	$ 1,099,662
For maintenance and operation of steamships	$119,351,266
For operation of agencies	$ 12,827,678
	$219,688,669
	£45,110,610

Canadian Quotations--Cont'd

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to July 29

High Crop Year	Low		Open July 28	High for week	Low for week	Close July 29
		Wheat				
1.55	.91½	July	.97¾	.97¾	.91½	.91⅞
1.44¼	.93¾	October	1.00¼	1.00½	.93¾	.94
1.18⅞	.95	December	1.01½	1.01¾	.95	.95⅝
		Oats				
.71⅝	.40¼	July	.46¾	.46¾	.42⅛	.42½
.60½	.40⅝	October	.46	.46	.42½	.42⅝
.48¾	.48⅛	December	.44⅞	.45⅛	.41⅛	.41⅞
		Barley				
.76	.35⅝	July	.42¼	.42¾	.39½	.39½
.60	.39	October	.45¼	.45⅝	.41¼	.41½
.52	.41½	December	.47⅝	.47¾	.44¾	.44¾
		Flax				
2.91	1.69	July	1.81½	1.88	1.81	1.86¼
2.35	1.62¾	October	1.72	1.76	1.69	1.69
1.82½	1.62¾	December	1.72	1.73¾	1.69	1.69
		Rye				
1.04⅝	.45½	July	...	.57⅞	.53¾	.53¾
.84	.48¾	October	.59	.60⅝	.56⅞	.56⅞
.71	.52	December	.61	.63⅜	.59	.59

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK FUNDS

	High (Discount)	Low (Discount)	Last Year High (Premium)	Last Year Low (Premium)
July 23	5-32	5-32	13-32	23-64
July 24	1-8	9-64	23-64	11-32
July 25	5-32	21-128	11-32	3-64
July 26	5-32	11-64	9-32	1-4
July 28	5-32	5-32	19-64	9-32
July 29	5-32	5-32	5-16	1-4

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
July 23	4.86 9-16	3.93 9-16	5.23 15-16
July 24	4.86 1-2	3.93 1-16	5.23 7-8
July 25	4.86 17-32	3.93 3-8	5.23 3-4
July 26	4.86 5-8	3.93 3-8	5.23 3-4
July 28	4.86 13-16	3.93 7-16	5.23 7-8
July 29	4.86 13-16	3.93 7-16	5.23 7-8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		July 15	July 22	July 29
5.263	Italian	5.23¼	5.23¾	5.23¾
23.80	German	23.85	23.85	23.86
13.96	Belgian	13.96	13.95½	13.96½
13.96	Japanese	13.96	13.95½	13.96½

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending July 28

Par Val.	Range High	1930 Low	Company	Close July 21 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 28
$1	1.42	.39	Abana	.40	.52	.39	.40
1	.09	.02	Aconda	.02	....	....	....
None	.50	.32	Aladdin	.33	....	....	....
None	.50	.01½	Aldermac	.01½	.03	.03	.03
1	.19	.02	Amity C.	.03	....	....	....
None	1.95	.35	Amulet	.45	.51	.48	.50
1	.02½	.02½	Ankerite	.02½	....	....	....
1	.01	.00¼	Apex	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.10	.05	Area	.05	....	....	....
1	.02	.00¼	Argo. Con.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.30	.05	Arno	.06½	.07	.06	.06
1	.01	.00½	Atlas	.00½	....	....	....
1	.03½	.01½	Baldwin	.02	.02½	.02	.02
1	.25	.12	Barry Holl.	.13½	.19½	.13½	.17½
None	4.45	2.00	Base Metals	2.25	2.50	2.20	2.50
None	.05	.01½	Bathurst	.01½	.01¼	.01½	.01¼
55	6.10	3.25	B'Wana	3.35	3.25	3.25	3.25
1	.32	.12	Bedford	.12	....	....	....
1	.11	.02	Bidgood	.04	.04	.04	.04
1	1.04	.36	Big Missouri	.59	.66	.60	.62
1	.11	.03¼	Bobjo	.06	.06½	.06½	.06½
None	.01½	.00½	Boischatel	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02¼	.00½	Buckingham	.01	....	....	....
None	.10	.01⅛	Bunker Hill	.08½	.09	.08	.08½
None	.14	.05	Cal. Flin Flon	.05½	....	....	....
None	.65	.15	Canam Metals	.15	.16	.15	.16
1	.08	.00½	Can. Kirk	.04	....	....	....
1	.06	.02	Can. Lorraine	.02	....	....	....
1	.28	.15	Castle Tre.	.16	.16	.16	.16
1	.29	.08	Cen. Man.	.09	.09	.09	.09
1	.30	.16	Cen. Patricia	.20	.23	.21	.22
1	.07½	.05	Chaput H.	.05	....	....	....
None	1.05	.10	Chib. Pros.	.10	....	....	....
None	.07½	.00¼	Clericy	.04	....	....	....
5	24.00	7.00	Coast Copper	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.00
1	.42	.04½	Cobalt Con.	.05¼	.05¼	.04½	.04½
1	.01	.00⅛	Col. Kirk	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00¼
1	1.17	.32	Columario	.57	.40	.40	.40
5	1.40	.80	Coniagas	.80	....	....	....
5	.60	.15	Coniaurum	.20	.25	.25	.25
25	280.00	175.00	Cons. Smelters	201.00	201.00	196.00	199.00
1	.02	.01	Corona	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.02	.00½	Crown Res.	.00¼	.01	.01	.01
None	.39½	.15	Dom. Explor.	.19	.16	.15	.15
None	9.30	7.00	Dome Mines	7.85	7.90	7.80	7.85
1	.01¼	.00¼	Dom. Kirk	.01	....	....	....
1	.01	.01	Don. Rouyn	.01	....	....	....
1	.05	.00½	Dunkin	.01⅛	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.70	.20	Duthie	....	....	....	....
1	.04	.01	Duprat	.02	.03	.01½	.03
None	.04	.03	Engineers Hold	.03	....	....	....
None	6.50	1.80	Falconbridge	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.10
1	.02	.00½	Federal Kirk	.01	....	....	....
	.05½	.00½	Flintoba	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
None	.24½	.14	Gem Lake	.14	....	....	....
1	4.50	1.05	George Cop.	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.25
None	.07	.01	Gilbec	.01½	....	....	....
1	1.90	.55	Golconda	.80	....	....	....
1	.04½	.02½	Goldale	.02¾	.03	.03	.03
	.58	.25	Goldfield	.30	.31	.30	.30
1	.02	.00¼	Gold Hill	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.10	.02½	Goodfish	.03	....	....	....
1	.03½	.01	Graham	.01	....	....	....
50c.	.17½	.04	Grandview	.04	.07	.07	.07
None	2.05	1.03	Granada	1.50	1.51	1.45	1.50
1	.01½	.00¼	Grover Daley	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.10	.01¼	Grozelle	.05	.06	.06	.06
1	.03	.01	Harker	.03	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.18	.10½	Hayden	.10½	....	....	....
5	6.65	4.90	Hollinger	5.85	5.85	5.75	5.80
1	1.40	.37½	Howey Gold	.46	.51	.37½	.38½
None	14.65	7.00	Hudson Bay	8.25	8.50	8.00	8.10
1	.09	.00½	Indian	.00½	....	....	....
None	44.50	20.25	Int. Nickel	24.50	25.50	23.25	25.00
	.40	.24	Do., Rights	.33	.33	.29	.31
1	.03½	.01½	Jackson M.	.02¼	.02½	.02½	.02¼
1	.40	.30	Keeley	.30	.30	.30	.30
1	.04	.01	Keora M.	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.01¼	.00¼	Kirk Hunt	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.95	.50	Kirk. Lake	.56	.60	.59	.60
1	.03½	.01	Kirk. Prem.	.01½	....	....	....
20c.	.08	.02	Koot. Flor.	.02	....	....	....
25c.	.56	.04	Koot. King	.02½	....	....	....
1	24.00	19.00	Lake Shore	22.00	22.25	22.00	22.25
1	.04	.00¼	Laval	.01⅛	.01	.01	.01
1	.13	.06	Macassa	.10¼	.10½	.10½	.10½
1	.07	.01½	Malartic	.02½	.02	.02	.02
None	.35	.10	Mandy	.12	....	....	....
None	.17	.04	Man. Basin	.04¼	.04¼	.04	.04
None	.30	.15	McDougall	.19	....	....	....
1	.60	.30	McKinley	.33	....	....	....
5	19.80	15.00	McIntyre	18.25	18.25	18.05	18.05
1	.30	.14	McVittie	.25	....	....	....
5	3.60	1.00	Mining Corp.	1.00	1.35	1.01	1.29
1	.01½	.00½	Mint Ore	.00½	....	....	....
1	.04½	.02	Moffatt Hall	.02½	.02	.02	.02
1	.50	.10	Moss	.25	....	....	....
1	.02⅛	.00½	Murphy	.02⅛	....	....	....
1	.26	.06	Newbec	.09	.11	.08½	.10
1	.06½	.03	Night Hawk	.05	....	....	....
5	1.85	1.00	Nipissing	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.10
50c.	.40	.11	Noble Five	.12	....	....	....
None	44.25	19.50	Noranda	23.25	24.00	23.00	23.90
1	.46	.22	Nor. Canada	.23	.22	.22	.22
None	.07	.02	Old Colony	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
50c.	.18	.07	Oregon Cop.	.07	....	....	....
1	1.36	.10	Oriole	.41	.41	.21	.36
1	.30	.10	Osisko	.14	....	....	....
	27.50	26.00	Pandora Units	27.50	....	....	....
None	.06	.02⅛	Patterson Cop.	.04	....	....	....
1	.03	.01¼	Pawnee Kirk	.02	.02	.02	.02
None	5.15	.95	Pend. Ore.	1.25	1.30	1.19	1.27
1	.19¼	.06	P. L. Cobalt	.06½	.11	.07	.10¾
1	.01	.00¼	Picard	.01	....	....	....
1	.20	.09	Pioneer	.11	.11	.11	.11
50c.	.15	.15	Porter Idaho	.15	....	....	....
1	.03¼	.01	Potter Doal	.01½	....	....	....
1	1.60	.80	Prem. Gold	.97	1.00	.96	.97
1	.70	.25	Quemont	.25	....	....	....
None	1.78	.30	Reeves McD.	.55	....	....	....
1	.03	.00½	Ribago	.03	....	....	....
1	.10	.02	Ritchie	.06	.06	.04½	.05
1	.04	.00¼	R. Montbray	.02	.02½	.02	.02
25c.	.25	.10	Ruth Hope	.10	....	....	....
1	.08	.02	Salmo Mal.	.04	....	....	....
None	.35	.12	San Antonio	.20	.21	.21	.21
1	.53½	.40	Seven Troughs	.40	.45	.45	.45
1	3.50	1.25	Sherritt G.	1.45	1.45	1.32	1.38
1	.75	.24	Siscoe	.27	.28	.25	.25
50c.	.28	.09½	Snowflake	.15	....	....	....
1	.02½	.01	So. Keora	.01	.01	.01	.01
None	.07	.02	Stadacona	.03	.05	.03	.03
1	.29	.05	St. Anthony	.06	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
	.25	.13½	Stewart Abate	.24	.13½	.13½	.13½
None	5.35	1.40	Sud. Basin	1.45	1.55	1.45	1.45
1	.05	.01½	Sud. Contact	.02½	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Sudbury M.	.00½	....	....	....
None	.20	.10	Sudbury N.	.12	....	....	....
1	1.00	.60	Sunloch	.70	....	....	....
1	1.02	.42	Sylvanite	.51	.50	.47	.47
1	.22	.09	Tashota	.10	....	....	....
1	7.30	4.70	Teck Hughes	6.55	6.65	6.45	6.59
1	.19	.05	Telluride	.10	.13	.12	.12
1	.12	.02	Thom. Cad'c.	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.03	.02	Temiskaming	.03	....	....	....
50c.	.06	.02	Topley	.02	....	....	....
1	.05½	.00½	Tough Oakes	.01	.01½	.01	.01
1	1.50	.28	Towagmac	.35	.28	.28	.28
None	7.50	3.50	Treadwell Y.	3.80	3.50	3.50	3.50
None	3.25	3.00	Tri-Metals	3.00	....	....	....
None	3.50	1.05	Ventures	1.05	1.15	1.05	1.05
1	.59	.45	Vickers	.50	.45	.45	.45
1	1.42	.60	Vipond	1.22	1.27	1.21	1.22
None	5.65	1.40	Waite Ack.	2.20	3.20	2.25	2.85
	.09	.03	West Tree	.05	.03	.03	.03
1	1.35	.35	White Lake	.35	.59	.35	.55
1	1.50	.06	Whitewater	.06	....	....	....
None	.01	.00¼	Windfall R.	.00½	....	....	....
None	2.30	1.35	Wright-Har.	1.87	1.87	1.80	1.84

WESTERN OIL STOCKS

Par Val.	Range High	1930 Low	Company	Close July 21 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close July 28
1	.70	.05	Acme	.32	.40	.30	.40
1	2.10	2.00	Admiral	2.00	....	....	....
None	1.25	.25	Advance	.25	....	....	....
1	2.75	.60	Alta. Pac.	.68	.74	.60	.65
None	2.00	.35	Associated	.50	.50	.40	.45
1	2.91	.80	Ajax	1.83	1.87	1.77	1.82
None	1.60	.17	Baltac	.19	.18	.17	.17
1	.74	.28	Brit. Dom.	.28	.31	.30	.30
1	.20	.10	Black Dia.	.17½	....	....	....
1	4.25	.85	Calmont	1.00	1.00	.85	.90
None	3.90	.60	Calgary & Ed.	.65	.75	.70	.75
1	1.00	.17	Comm. Pete.	.20	.20	.18	.20
1	.50	.45	Dallas	.50	....	....	....
None	3.50	.80	Dalhousie	.90	.95	.80	.95
None	.30	.15	Devenish	.17	.18	.15½	.16
None	.26	.05¼	Dome Oil	.10	.05¼	.05¼	.05¼
None	1.35	.15	E. Crest	.23	.27	.20	.25
1	.08½	.04½	Fabyan Pete.	.05	.06	.06	.06
None	2.50	.75	Foothills	1.00	1.00	.75	1.00
None	1.00	.17	Freehold	.17	.20	.17	.18
1	.20	.04	Great West	....	.04	.04	.04
None	1.40	.17	Hargal	.18	.19	.17	.19
None	.45	.25	Herron Pete.	.25	....	....	....
None	.26	.05½	High Sarcee	.06½	....	....	....
None	10.00	3.40	Home	3.70	3.80	3.50	3.51
None	.80	.15	Homestead	.15	.18	.15	.17
1	.55	.10	Ill. Alta	.11	.11½	.11	.11½
None	2.35	.75	Lowery	1.00	....	....	....
1	.20	.03½	Madison	.04¼	.05	.04½	.05
1	3.25	.50	Mayland	.50	.55	.52	.52
None	.33	.11	McD. S. Ex. of Can.	.12	.15	.12	.15
1	1.10	.38½	McD. S. N.	.40	.47	.47	.47
1	5.90	1.10	McLeod	1.12	1.20	1.20	1.20
None	.87	.23½	Mercury	.27	.27¼	.26½	.26½
None	1.05	.10	Merland	.12	.10¼	.10	.10
1	.42	.14	Mid West	.16	.16	.16	.16
None	2.10	.15	Mill City Pete	.22½	.23	.21	.22
1	.45	.18	Model	.21¼	.25	.22	.23
1	.91	.37	Monalta	.37	.40	.40	.40
1	.23	.20	Moose M.	.20	....	....	....
1	.10	.05	New Federal	.05	....	....	....
None	2.32	.60½	Nordon	1.08	1.20	1.02	1.02
	1.42	.92	Do., new	1.05	....	....	....
None	2.10	.47	Okalta	.51	.54	.52	.53
100	45.00	40.00	Do. pref.	42.00	....	....	....
	.25	.07	Olga Oil & Gas	.07	.07	.07	.07
1	.33	.11	Petrol	.30	.33	.30	.33
	2.45	1.70	Penn. Pete.	2.30	....	....	....
None	.43½	.09	Ranchmen's	.11	.11	.10	.10
1	.45	.06	Regent	.06¼	.08	.07½	.08
None	.48	.05	Richfield	.06¼	.07	.06¼	.06¼
None	65.00	20.00	Royalite	22.00	23.00	22.00	22.50
1	1.46	.50	Sarnia Oil	.50	....	....	....
1	.22½	.07	Signal Hill	.11	.11	.10	.10½
1	1.30	.35	Spooner	.45	.45	.42	.42
None	2.10	.30	So. West Pete	.35	....	....	....
None	1.08	.10	Sterling Pac.	.10	.10	.10	.10
1	.60	.20	Turner Valley	.20	....	....	....
None	1.65	.30	United	.40	.40	.35½	.36
None	.83	.20	Vanalta	.60	.25	.20	.20
1	.80	.12	Vulcan	.18	....	....	....
None	.15	.02¼	Wainwell	.03¼	.03¼	.02½	.02¼
1	1.75	.15	Waite Valley	.18	.24	.20	.24

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Canam Metal	2c.	....	McIntyre	$1	5.54
Cons. Smelters	$12.50	6.27	Nipissing	30c.	27.27
Dome Mines	$1	12.73	Noranda	$2	8.36
Hollinger	65c.	11.20	Premier	24c.	24.74
Home Oil	25c.	....	Royalite	50c.	....
Inter Nickel	$1	4.00	Teck Hughes	60c.	9.23
Lake Shore	$1.20	5.39	United Oils	5c.	

Chambers of Commerce Ask Economic Commission

Forty-Four Resolutions Are Passed at London by Imperial Federation of Trade Boards

Forty-four resolutions, encyclopaedic in range, were passed at the recent Twelfth Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in London, England.

Of the 44 resolutions practically one-quarter were sponsored by the Canadian delegation, which consisted of fifty Canadian business men, representing twenty boards of trade.

One step taken at the Congress was the appointment of a committee to report on the best means of obtaining greater participation of the dominions in the counsels of the Federation.

Resolutions submitted by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and adopted by the Congress urged the following measures:

1. The appointment by the Imperial conference meeting in September of a commission, accredited by the governments of the Empire units, to draw up a scheme for economic co-operation between the parts of the Empire with a view to the greatest development of the resources of each section and the ultimate economic union of the whole.

2. Voluntary co-operation, co-ordination and reciprocity, inter-Imperial mergers and trade arrangements, scientific research and the exchange of visits, ideas and experiences between business men of the Empire.

3. Establishment by Empire industrialists of branch industries and warehouses throughout the Empire and conveyance to Empire business men of information concerning such opportunities.

4. Greater cognizance by Empire business men of openings in the dominions and colonies for capital for industrial and commercial purposes.

5. Consideration as to (1) whether it is feasible to pool for the benefit of the entire Empire the commercial intelligence data collated by the British consular and commercial diplomatic services in foreign countries and the Trade Commissioner services in the Empire units and (2) whether there is room for greater co-ordination of these services.

6. The expediting of the following recommendations with regard to Imperial education: — (Toronto Board of Trade resolution)

(a) That the interchange of Empire textbooks be arranged by the various governments.

(b) That reports of discrepancies or desirable improvements in Empire textbooks be placed before the proper educational authorities for amendment or implementation.

(c) That the council of the federation be used as a clearing house by all Empire chambers for the purpose of the exchange of information.

7. Greater co-ordination and despatch by the governments of the Empire in the issuing of trade statistics and the compilation of these to cover the calendar year.

8. Education of Empire consumers through greater use of displays of Empire products at Empire fairs.

9. Greater co-ordination of all existing agencies devoted to the amplification throughout the Empire of Imperial economic interests.

10. Study by the commission (if appointed) referred to in item No. 1 of the possibilities for the production and distribution throughout the Empire of moving pictures and also of their influence on Empire trade.

Additional resolutions brought before the Congress and passed covered these subjects:

Further adoption by Empire chambers of the rules for commercial arbitration embodied in the 1927 report of the committee of the Federation on Arbitration within the Empire.

2. Introduction of penny postage throughout the Empire.

3. Adoption of a fixed date for Easter.

4. Efforts on the part of the council of the federation to foster the growth of a film industry calculated to promote British Empire interests.

5. Commendation of the efforts of the Empire Canning Council in its promotion of the canning of Empire products.

6. Further development of Empire air communications, particularly in:

(a) The provision of air ports.

(b) The adoption of adequate air mail postage regulations.

(c) The survey of unmapped areas of the Empire with a view to the opening up of their resources.

(d) The provision throughout the Empire of increased facilities for the study of aeronautics.

(e) The establishment throughout the Empire of wireless telephony and the retention in British hands of this means of communication.

7. Investigation by British Governments as to how they may, with due regard to their own commerce, amend their fiscal policies in the interests of Empire trade.

8. Extension of Imperial preference to bring about greater Imperial economic cohesion.

9. Consideration by Empire self-governments, when making material increases in their customs tariff schedules, of the interests of other Empire units handling the goods affected; and the placing of this matter before the coming Imperial conference.

10. Compilation, in co-operation with the various governments concerned, of a concise hand-book setting forth the principal features and potentialities of the various sections of the Empire.

11. The further establishment by Empire chambers of commerce of adequate and efficient statistical departments such as are essential to inter-Imperial trade.

12. The adoption by all Empire units at the earliest possible date of legislation similar to the British Carriage of Goods by Sea Act.

13. Consideration, by Empire governments at the coming Imperial Economic Conference, of a system of certificates of quality on Empire goods.

14. A common agreement by all Dominions as to what constitutes current domestic value for the assessment of ad valorem duties.

15. Standardization of commodities by Empire manufacturers.

16. A concerted effort to save the sugar industry of the Empire and consideration given by the executive committee of the congress of the federation to the production of by-products in the manufacture of sugar.

17. Removal of the burden of taxation from Empire manufacturing and productive industries with a view to securing employment for more people and re-establishing the prosperity of British trade.

18. Legislation to permit the acquisition of British nationality in certain cases not now covered by law.

Dominion Steel Licensed to do Business in Quebec

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. has been authorized by the provincial government to carry on business in Quebec. The powers conferred on the company will be similar to those granted to corporations of a like nature created under provincial charter.

The principal office of the company will be at 606 Cathcart Street, Montreal, and Charles S. Cameron is named as chief agent.

Bank of Montreal Buys Victoria, B.C., Debentures

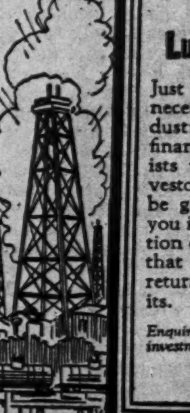
From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—City Controller Macdonald and associate officials have prepared an issue of $187,300 in 5 per cent serial debentures issued July 21, refunding 6 per cent treasury certificates was destroyed in the presence by the Bank of Montreal at 99.28.

An unsold issue of debentures hypothecated as security for treasury certificates was destroyed in the presence of Municipal Inspector Robert Baird, when the new debentures were issued.

Pulleys, Saws, Mill Supplies
Belting for Every Need
N. SMITH BELTING WORKS
138-140-142 York St.,
Toronto, Can.

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ADMINISTRATORS
Guardians, Transfer Agents, Bond Mortgage Trustees
Savings Department
Real Estate Department
CHARTERED TRUST
and Executor Company
46 King St. W., Toronto



Lubricants
Just as oil is necessary to industry, so are financial specialists to the investor. We will be glad to assist you in the selection of securities that will safely return you profits.
Enquiries solicited for investment counsel.
ISARD ROBERTSON
AND COMPANY LIMITED
LONDON CANADA

An Income For Pleasure!
Small Savings Assure It
SEE how modest monthly savings build you a permanent income to enjoy—
Send for folder, "Building Your Second Income," which shows 10 tested Investors Syndicate Plans. For greater happiness — use the coupon!
175,000 INVESTORS
Send folder, "Building Your Second Income," to—
Name.............................
Address..........................
INVESTORS SYNDICATE
FOUNDED · 1894
LIMITED
506 Northern Ontario Bldg.
TORONTO, ONT.
OFFICES IN 51 PRINCIPAL CITIES

Timely Investments
Williams, Partridge & Rapley, Limited
360 St. James St. W., Montreal

We offer
6½%
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the
Windsor Hotel
of Sault Ste. Marie
Junior securities of this Hotel purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Algoma Steel Corp.
Price: 100 and interest to yield
6.50%
Circular mailed upon request.
H. R. BAIN & CO.
LIMITED
Investment Bankers
350 Bay Street, Toronto
Branch Offices:
Montreal - London - Hamilton

Bunnell, Hitchon, Hendry Ltd.
Accountants
Insurance and Investments
Temple Bldg.
Brantford, Ont.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
WINNIPEG WINDSOR

STIFF BROS. & SIME
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Geo. Ussher Stiff, F.C.A. Fred J. Stiff, F.C.A.
Neil McCabe Smith, C.A. Cecil Watson Sime, C.A.
Melville A. Bradshaw, C.A.
CONTINENTAL LIFE BLDG., TORONTO, CANADA

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH, GUILFOYLE & NASH
TORONTO OTTAWA WINDSOR
and
CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & COMPANY
MONTREAL and QUEBEC
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

PIPE & ALLEN
QUALIFIED ACTUARIES
Specializing in Pension Fund organization and valuation, statistical analysis and Hollerith tabulation for casualty, fire and life insurance companies.
METROPOLITAN BUILDING - TORONTO

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

P.S. ROSS & SONS
Chartered Accountants, Trustees in Bankruptcy, etc.
Established 1879
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver
10 Adelaide St. East, Toronto
Gerald Jephcott, C.A., Resident Partner

BRITISH CANADIAN TRUST COMPANY
Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Northwest Territories of Canada (1901 Chapter 35) to Act as
Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian
Mortgage Loans, Rental Agents
Authorized Trustee in Bankruptcy
INSURANCE
Managers: BRITISH CANADIAN FINANCE, LIMITED
Office — 321 6th St. S. LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA
H. D. ROOD, Manager and Secretary

TO STOCKHOLDERS IN A CLOSE CORPORATION
•
TO PARTNERS IN A PARTNERSHIP
● You have two investments in your business. Your capital and yourself. You realize that your retirement will some time be forced by death. What will then become of your capital investment? ● While you live you want to keep your capital in this business and get a greater interest if you can. If you die your capital should be withdrawn because a business man's investments are not a widow's investments. ● A BUSINESS INSURANCE TRUST solves your problem because at your death it provides your family with cash equal to your interest in the business, and in addition allows your associates to take over your interest without the hazards of outside interference. Both family and business are thus protected.
This plan is fully outlined in our new booklet
BUSINESS INSURANCE TRUSTS
Send for a copy
THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
59 YONGE ST., TORONTO
Branches throughout Canada
943

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

HAIL INSURANCE PREMIUM INCOME DROPS 'WAY DOWN

Cut of 25 to 30 Per Cent Seen From 1929 Level

LOSSES SEEM FAIR

But Anything May Happen In Next Thirty Days Say Underwriters

A drop of between 25 and 30 per cent in premium income is expected by Canadian insurance companies writing hail insurance in the West this year. Last year premium income of all dominion licensed companies was approximately $3,500,000 which in itself was a drastic cut from the 1928 level. Assuming a premium income then of only $2,500,000 or $3,000,000, there would be a very considerable decline from the premium level of 1928 and 1927 which was close to $7,000,000 a year.

The chief reason attributed by leading hail managers to this decline, is the fact that the West simply lacks purchasing power and that the exceptionally low prices for wheat have nearly cut in half the value of business to be insured. The fact that the farmers are financially in poor shape this year is also believed to have been responsible for sending some crops which would have ordinarily been insured under joint-stock policies, into the municipal hail fold.

Losses Seem Fair

As to losses, it is of course too early to ascertain accurately just what is going to happen. At the present moment, one leading hail group, interviewed by The Financial Post, reports that losses on premiums written to date, are running about 20 per cent of premium income as compared with only 6 per cent at this time a year ago; 25 per cent at this time in 1928, and 23 per cent at this time in 1927. Of course anything may happen in the next month, but from the above it may be seen that there is a prospect of a not too heavy loss, for this company at least. The 1929 experience of 6 per cent was phenomenally low, the entire year's losses in 1929 running to only about 25 per cent. On the other hand the 25 and 23 per cent ratios were experienced in two of the worst years the hail men have experienced in the past decade or more.

The hail season usually closes about the middle of August. At least, until a few years ago, underwriters felt pretty safe when the fifteenth had been reached. However, in the past year or two they have received some very nasty losses between August 15 and September 15, which is the date that the hail contract expires. This means there are probably twenty more days—perhaps thirty before the 1930 story can be really told.

Losses Evenly Distributed

Geographically the losses to date seem to have been pretty well distributed among the three Western provinces. Manitoba, usually the best province of the three has apparently not been immune but has suffered about on a par with the other two provinces.

As far as the writing of the business is concerned, hail officials say that the serious underwriting troubles of a few years ago have been fairly well straightened out and that the business is once more on a satisfactory basis. This is attested in part by the fact that many companies who had temporarily withdrawn from the business either on account of agency or heavy loss ratio troubles, are now back in the business.

Insurance Inklings

T. P. BOUGEOIS, assistant general manager of the Capital Life Insurance Co., Ottawa, was recently in the Maritime provinces and expressed himself as being very pleased with the volume of business being rolled up for this company in that area. A Maritime convention of Capital Life representatives will be held in Halifax in October.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS of the Border Cities are planning to take up some regular line of community service in the near future. Although no definite plans have as yet been formed it is suggested that the association link up with some of the service clubs.

EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America were in Winnipeg recently, visiting the company's field representatives in the city and adjacent territory.

ARTHUR C. ROBINSON, for two years special representative of the Metropolitan Life at Guelph, has been appointed superintendent for the company at Sarnia.

K. P. DUNSTAN who for the past 18 years has been connected with the Imperial Life at Regina, and **P. M. MCLAUGHLIN**, western manager of the Dwyer Grain Co., have formed a partnership named the Dunstan and McLaughlin Agencies, with head office at Regina. They will represent the Imperial Life, the Dwyer Grain, the Fidelity Surety and Bond as well as several fire insurance companies.

CHEAP INSURANCE

Complete, reliable news and views on Canadian investments, and business and economic developments are given in The Financial Post each week. The subscription price is $5.00 a year in Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire except India. All other countries $8.00. This is a very low insurance premium to pay to protect your investments.

USE THIS COUPON

THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave.,
Toronto.

Please send me The Financial Post for the next year (52 issues), this to entitle me also to obtain by letter, whenever I wish, a personal reply to inquiries regarding any Canadian investment in which I may be interested. I enclose $5.00.

Name ....

Occupation ....

Address 291

Life Insurance Ad. Men Hear Frank Criticisms Of Canadian Practice

Full Report Of Ottawa Meet Shows Many Defects

FUNDS ARE LACKING

Spotlight Thrown on Lack of Appreciation of Need For Ins. Advertising

"There is in life insurance advertising a wide field for the education of the insuring public on the important part which life insurance plays in the average man's life."

These words, spoken by G. D. Finlayson at the Ottawa convention of the Life Insurance Advertisers Association, form the keynote of a 13-page bulletin prepared by this association and setting forth in black and white the valuable results of the Ottawa meeting, held to review the present situation as regards the advertising being done by Canadian life insurance companies at the present time, and to prepare for a considerably widened field of endeavor in the future.

The booklet starts off with the address of Bruce Campbell, advertising manager of the Toronto Telegram who stressed heavily the inadequacy of the appropriations available for advertising by the life insurance companies. He pointed out that the companies were spending in the aggregate less than one-eight of 1 per cent of their total premium income on insurance advertising. He suggested that if the agents' commissions were reduced by only 5 per cent and the money used for advertising purposes, life insurance would become easier to sell and the company's representatives would make more money. The total advertising appropriation of the 26 life companies who are advertising in Canada in the daily newspapers was given as $250,000, compared to an annual premium income of $69,000,000.

Larger Space Needed

To get profitable results from life insurance advertising, repetition and the use of more and larger space are necessary, said Mr. Campbell. As it is, the companies individually are getting very little value because their campaigns are so thinly spread out. It was pointed out that the department stores, theatres, and others advertise every day in the year and these advertisements are said to be responsible for the great number of people who patronize the stores and theatres.

Praises Institutional Campaign

The institutional campaign of the Canadian companies was highly complimented. Some U.S. companies have even been using the copy prepared by the working committee of the Canadian campaign. The United States companies have been endeavoring to raise an appropriation but up to date have been unsuccessful in securing sufficient support. At least $1,500,000 was estimated as the amount of money necessary to produce an effective campaign for one year but it was found impossible to raise more than $500,000. The Canadian companies, it is said, were considerably ahead of the United States companies.

J. J. Gallagher of the Desbarats Advertising Agency, Montreal, gave his ideas on the results of an analysis of different types of advertising folders, booklets, selling charts and so forth. Most of these he found did not get down to brass tacks soon enough. Advertising matter should "sell", he said, generalities have no place in advertising today.

Much Money Wasted

From the standpoint of appearance, cheap looking material is a waste of time. Badly set, badly printed, poorly illustrated material or often literature which is fairly well done is a waste of money because of the great competition for attention at the present time. Saving money on paper stock is also false economy. Even a well-printed, well-worded pamphlet or leaflet is not as effective on badly selected stock as it would be if it were printed on the stock best suited for that particular purpose. Type smaller than ten point is difficult for most people to read and anything which hinders the reading, lessens the effectiveness of the pamphlet. A further fault in sales literature of life insurance companies was the use of technical language or insurance "jargon."

J. A. McCamus, agency supervisor of the North American Life, urged the Life Insurance Advertisers to increase their scope and to plan some means of selling advertising more thoroughly to head office and field force in order to get more concerted effort and secure greater benefits.

In many cases, he said, companies are advertising because others are doing it and not because they believe in it. This may be because the companies have grown and prospered in spite of themselves, and the right kind of effort is accordingly not being put forward. The Association members should take steps to promote the interests of insurance advertising by first doing the right kind of educational work among their respective officers and not having conditions as they are in many cases today with the advertising department pulling one way and the officers the other.

"We are only using pop-gun tactics to reduce surrenders and lapses. If advertising is so powerful why should it not be used to reduce lapsation? It was suggested that the Life Insurance Advertisers' Association might well use concerted effort towards this end in order to accomplish greater results. If this were put up to the officials who have tried everything else the idea should receive strong support. Why not have a Lapse Prevention Week?

"Our association might be able to investigate the field in which it is working. One prominent institution has recently voted $60,000 for research and survey work. We should know the amount of insurance per capita, money spent in various ways, births, density of population, etc. One company of course could not make such a survey. Our association might find way to do this in a co-operative way. The results of such a survey would impress the executives to the point where they would increase advertising appropriations. Our difficulty in selling the need for an increased advertising appropriation has been that we have no definite data to prove our points, although advertising has proved its value beyond doubt in other lines of endeavor. The executives of our companies have to take our word as to the value of advertising in life insurance selling. It is not an advertising manager's job to decide how much should be spent on advertising. He can have this responsibility reduced if the association could carry out co-operative research work to find a proper basis for making advertising appropriation.

"The Advertisers' Association has only skirted its opportunities. For instance, there are many things which the association could do to secure more articles in Canadian magazines. For example, a special life insurance article was recently published in "Nation's Business" which was written especially for it by Dr. Heubner. Such publicity is very helpful to the life insurance business, and much more could be secured if good material were prepared and submitted to publishers.

Col. R. F. Parkinson, managing director of the Ottawa Journal Dailies, made a frank statement of the advertising of most of the leading Canadian insurance companies from the viewpoint "How the average newspaper reader is impressed by the advertising of various life companies." Here are his criticisms, offered of course in an exceedingly friendly way:

Great West Life

Considered one of the most effective series of advertisements appearing in the daily press at the present time. Each advertisement deals with a specific type of policy—"The Minimum Cost" policy, "The Educational" policy, "The Property" policy, etc. The idea of frequent references to premium rates, something to show the actual cost, is good.

Imperial Life

In certain of the advertisements comprising this series stress on grief is made. If this type of appeal has a place at all, its reaction would be more favorable if used in the institutional co-operative campaign.

Dominion Life

There is a possibility of these advertisements being read with great interest by only a small percentage of the people who should be reached. The historical sketches are undoubtedly interesting, but there is just the possibility that they will not command a wide appeal except from the literary standpoint, and might easily take one's mind off the real object—that of developing interest in life insurance.

Canada Life

Considerable space is devoted to emphasizing the strength of the company, its age, volume of business in force, etc., which is considered unnecessary from the standpoint of the average type of insurance prospect. The Canada Life advertisements which deal specifically with definite types of policies will do infinitely more for the company. There are of course, a goodly percentage of such advertisements in the Canada Life series.

Manufacturers Life

Some of these announcements appear to be just a bit too involved to attract reader interest. One-quarter page advertisement shown, for example, explained so many points that it lost its direct effectiveness through not bringing out any specific thought.

Quite in contrast was the definite statement as outlined in a much smaller Manufacturers Life announcement headed—"I can own $5,000 life insurance at a cost per day less than the price of one gallon of gasoline."

London Life

This series contains some very interesting arguments, but in some instances the heavy illustrations detract from the text matter. It was a question whether or not it is so vitally necessary to stress the name of the company.

Metropolitan Life

Most of the publicity for this company is of the indirect or institutional type, and no doubt the subjects being discussed create many interesting written enquiries, inasmuch as practically every topic interests us from the health point of view. The full page advertisement which appeared in February pictured a striking story and took advantage of the interest prevailing at that time in stock market values.

Sun Life

A general advertisement used recently headed, "The First Business in the World" was considered very effective. Copy of this type occasionally can be used to advantage to show the varied benefits from life insurance not only as regards a man's family, but to illustrate the effect it has on the individual himself—the contentment and security it represents.

Crown Life

This series represent small two-column copy stressing the name of the company with the text matter restricted pretty much to generalities. Most people today realize the advantages, and in a more or less general way recognize the need of life insurance. They must however be appealed to in a definite concrete way, either through the printed advertisement or personal solicitation.

Confederation Life

These announcements are just a bit too general in character. Some of the advertisements have to do with the idea of thrift rather than some of those other qualities which have a wider and more popular appeal.

Mutual Life

Considering the size of this company's advertisements full advantage has not been taken of the opportunity of using more specific facts. In the half dozen large three-column advertisements submitted none gave definite information as to the cost of the policy or what sort of a contract is considered the most acceptable for prospects of certain types.

There are opportunities for creating real response to the advertisement if certain typical lives are pictured with a certain earning power with an estate where protection is immediately needed, and it is shown how the needed protection can be provided and at what cost at certain ages.

Excelsior Life

Despite the restricted size of the copy, this series gives some definite information as to prices and types of policies. The idea stressed of a limited policy without medical examination will produce many interested enquiries. There is as we all know, that wide-spread hesitation to submit to a medical examination. Why, we don't know, but the suggestion contained in the Excelsior Life announcements is consequently all the more likely to bring a direct reply.

With the contact thus established there is no real reason why the insurance salesman cannot interest the prospect in buying a larger policy and going through the medical examination.

North American Life

The specific thought in this particular series has a strong appeal. One deals with the educational policy, another the retirement plan; another—the creation of an estate, etc. The coupon idea is carried out in this series as well as in the great majority of the life insurance advertisements appearing for Canadian companies. The coupon idea, makes it easier and more convenient to send for further particulars concerning something in particular you have to offer.

The present officers of the Life Insurance Advertisers Association of Canada, are as follows: A. L. Cawthorn-Page, Metropolitan Life, president; D. W. Hoegg, National Life, and William Wallace, Confederation Life, vice-presidents; E. Morton, North American Life and F. T. Stanford, Canada Life, directors; F. G. Ivory, Canada Life, secretary.

London Life Writes $17,000,000 in 6 Weeks

Officials of the London Life Co. are congratulating themselves on the success that attended the company's recent drive for new business which extended over a six months period and corresponds with a similar drive held at this time last year. During the six weeks the company rolled up the total of $17,028,014 business written, which exceeds by a fairly large margin the results of last year's drive.

This is the second drive to be launched by the London Life since the first of the year, the first campaign having been put on in honor of John D. Buchanan, actuary of the company, and which resulted in the biggest month in the company's history. This was put on in March.

Finlayson Issues Statement On Dominion Licensees

G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance at Ottawa has issued a new bulletin showing in revised form a list of the companies licensed to do business in Canada under the Dominion Insurance Act, as at July 5, 1930.

In addition to giving the full name of the company, the name of the chief agent and his address, the report also shows the total amount each company has on deposit, and the amount of such deposit actually accepted by the government, and a description of the class for which each company is licensed to do business.

In addition to the report proper, Superintendent Finlayson has also issued a supplementary sheet showing the six companies which have been newly added to the list within the past three months. They are as follows:

DOMINION INSURANCE LICENSES ISSUED MARCH 31–JUNE 30, 1930

Name of Company and Location of Head Office	Name and Address of Canadian Chief Agent	Class of business for which licensed
Aid Association for Lutherans, Appleton, Wis.	E. Hahn, Toronto, Ont.	Life, disability and sickness to the extent authorized by its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws.
Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.	H. Begg, Toronto, Ont.	Fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado.
First National Insurance Company of America, Seattle, Wash.	C. A. Manlove, Vancouver, B.C.	Fire, automobile, excluding insurance against liability for loss or damage to persons caused by an automobile, limited explosion, inland transportation, sprinkler leakage and tornado.
Germanic Fire Insurance Company of New York, New York, N. Y.	A. H. Johnstone, Montreal, Que.	Fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado.
Philadelphia Fire & Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	H. C. Mills, Winnipeg, Man.	Fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage and tornado.
The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, Wawanesa, Man.	C. M. Vanstone, Managing Director, Wawanesa, Man.	Fire, automobile and tornado.

PRUDENTIAL CO. ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR WRITING LIFE

English Company to Start In Canada About September 1

Definite plans are announced this week regarding the entry of the Prudential Assurance Co. of England into the Canadian life insurance field.

The company's first branch office for the writing of life insurance will be established at Montreal and it is expected that the actual work of underwriting will commence about September 1. Once this branch is established the company plans to enter other Canadian cities and eventually to embrace the whole of Canada.

The company plans to write both participating and non-participating assurances on all the accepted plans such as ordinary and endowment insurance, and all policies will be modelled on the forms usually adopted and accepted in Canada. Although the company's scale of premium rates has not been announced it is probable that the company will adopt the plan used in England of charging a fairly substantial initial premium and returning very liberal dividends to policyholders.

No Industrial Lives

Although the company is the pioneer office for the writing of industrial insurance in England, this type of policy will not be written in Canada, the company confining itself to ordinary business.

For the time being the Canadian office will be in charge of Charles C. H. Drake, F.I.A., who is organizing life manager and actuary of the company for Canada, and Frank C. Capon, assistant manager for Canada. Mr. Drake has been sent from the company's head office to organize the Canadian life office and on his return a permanent Canadian manager will be appointed.

Leading English Producers

The Prudential ranks as one of the leading life insurance offices in England. The company pioneered in the industrial field, and also, for the year end 1929 the amount of its ordinary business written exceeded that of any British life office. The company was established in 1848 and originally wrote only life insurance. It now writes all classes of business including marine. The company has for many years transacted fire and casualty business in Canada.

According to survey of the company, which appeared recently in the Stock Exchange Gazette of London, "The company does by far the largest business of any institution in the United Kingdom in ordinary and industrial life assurance. It is managed with great ability, energy, and relative economy. It was the first company to introduce the block system into industrial assurance and to organize a scheme for the distribution of bonuses on industrial policyholders. In 1927 it acquired a controlling interest in the Prezezernos of Warsaw, one of the largest Polish offices, transacting life and general business.

Writes Big Volume

In 1929, the company wrote £17,606,949 of ordinary life business; £63,182,236 of industrial life business and over £1,750,000 of fire, accident, marine and miscellaneous casualty business. The assets of the company's life branch are divided as follows: Ordinary life £96,000,000, Industrial life £124,841,000.

AVIATION INSURANCE ON LEGAL AGENDA

The law of aviation as applied to insurance, will be one of the chief topics for discussion at the convention of the International Association of Insurance Counsel, which is being held at Ottawa on Sept. 11-13. As this subject is comparatively new and an exceedingly live one, it is expected it will furnish considerable material for discussion.

There will be two papers read dealing with insurance aviation law. The first of these will be "Aeronautic Insurance Risks," by William P. McCracken, formerly assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics. The second of the two papers dealing with the subject will be "Aviation Liability on Personal Injury and Property Claims," by William O. Reeder of St. Louis, Mo.

Two Canadians Speak

In addition to the two papers on the main topic, other speakers will deal with the numerous other problems faced by legal departments of companies and States. Speakers and their subjects are as follows:

Francis J. Laverty, K.C., of Montreal, "Subrogation and Salvage in Accident Cases;" M. S. Crestman, general counsel for the Universal Casualty of Dallas, Texas, "Liability of Host to Guest in Automobile Cases;" Jacob S. White of Indianapolis, Indiana, "Public Officials' Bonds;" Arthur G. Powell of Atlanta, Ga., "Legal Powers of Insurance Commissioners," and Gideon Grant of Toronto, "Canadian Statutes as They Pertain to Regulation of American Insurance Companies."

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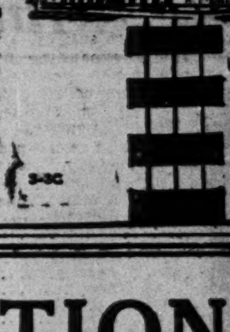

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The Toll of Water

Tragically startling are Government figures revealing that deaths by drowning *almost equal* those caused by auto accidents. In its current Welfare ad this company advocates learning to swim and how to revive the apparently drowned. Its booklet, "Artificial Respiration" shows by diagrams how to restore breathing by manipulation of the apparently drowned body. A copy will be sent, free, on request for booklet F 7.

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The Independent Order of Foresters is a fraternal benefit society operating under a lodge system and existing for the purpose of affording to men and women the completest protection at the minimum cost.

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will be required in September and applications for this life insurance post are invited.

Apply by mail in the first instance, stating previous experience in the organizing and training of agents, education, languages, commencing remuneration required and references that will be furnished. Age not under 25 or over 40.

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Current Events in Banking World

GUARANTY TRUST OUTLINES CREDIT CONDITIONS IN U.S.

Expects Present Ease May Continue For Some Time

It is of interest to compare the changes in the position of the banks in recent months with those during the period of liquidation in 1921, in order to note the effect of the easier credit conditions that now prevail, comments the current issue of The Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. The total amount of loans and investments has declined $1,313,000,000 from the peak of last October. The entire reduction, however, was effected in the fall and early winter; the total of $22,003,000,000 on February 25 marked the lowest point. Since February, loans and investments have increased. This trend contrasts with the liquidation of the post-war period, when total loans and investments attained peak figures in September, 1920, and in the ensuing 12 months were liquidated to the extent of more than $3,200,000,000, The Survey continues.

No Need For Forced Liquidation

In the early winter, when business recession was proceeding rapidly and the outlook for the volume of trade and corporate profits appeared unfavorable, it was possible to see in the credit situation a factor, which, while negative in its ability to effect a reversal of liquidation, was favorable in so far as it indicated a lack of necessity for pressure on the part of the banks. That indication has been borne out. The ratio of deposits to loans, which, in the latter half of 1929, declined to less than 89 per cent, has ranged above 90 per cent during the spring. In 1921, more than a year was required to bring the ratio up to comparable levels.

The current ease in money rates is, therefore, a true indication of the fairly liquid condition of the banking system as a whole. While money rates throughout the country are by no means so low as in the leading financial centres, and while the process of liquidation is giving trouble in some localities, the general situation is such that, whenever the demand for business credit expands, the banks will be prepared to meet it.

Nevertheless, the credit situation is not an active influence on business under present conditions. The view that easy money automatically and invariably exerts a stimulating effect on trade and industry has been discredited by the experience of recent years. Even the stock market, which is often used as a dumping-ground for excess funds, will not absorb additional credit unless other conditions are such as to create a demand for it, although it appears that the money situation, whether favorable or unfavorable, acts as a more positive influence in security markets than in commodity trade. Hence, credit conditions at the moment contain no threat of inflation; nor, for that matter, do they even materially strengthen the outlook for immediate business recovery.

Outlook for Continued Ease

In the absence of developments that might forecast an increasing demand for credit, the present ease may be expected to continue for some time. Certainly the recent movements of stock prices do not suggest any likelihood of rapidly expanding needs for credit in this type. No considerable increase in the demand for commercial accommodation is in prospect until some definite upturn in business activity appears; and such an upturn is not now anticipated until autumn, at the earliest.

The same consideration may be applied to the outlook for new security offerings, indicating that no sustained increase in new financing will occur as long as the incentive to plant expansion is so slight, and as long as short-term funds are so abundant and so cheap. Nor does the situation abroad point to any immediate resumption of large-scale foreign borrowing. This consideration, combined with the fact that imports of foreign goods into this country in recent months have been sharply curtailed, shows no reason for expecting heavy inroads on the American gold stock.

Present conditions, therefore, favor the outlook for a continuance of easy money, at least until the definite restoration of general business to a normal level, and presumably for some time thereafter. Temporary stiffening may occur, from time to time, as a result of increasing security offerings. Such a tendency has, in fact, been visible this spring. But this condition is one that usually corrects itself very quickly, particularly when the need of funds for industrial expansion is not pressing. Aside from such passing influences, it is probable that extreme ease in credit conditions will remain an outstanding feature of the business situation for some months.

Maritime Life Has 10 Million Of Assurance

The Maritime Life has achieved the goal of placing $10,000,000 of business on its books after having only been in business six years. The company also announces that it has written its first policy for $100,000. In addition to offices in all the Maritime provinces, the company operates in Newfoundland and in the British West Indies. The company has made steady progress since its incorporation.

It received a Dominion license and commenced business on March 6, 1924. As at the end of 1929 the company had $9,026,000 of business on its books.

The following is a list of the company's officers and directors:

Hon. E. Albert Reilly, K.C., M.P.P.—President, Moncton, N.B.
J. G. MacDougall, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S.—Vice President, Halifax, N.S.
H. R. Silver, 2nd Vice-President, Halifax, N.S.
Hon. Sen. John McLean, Souris, P.E.I.
Hon. Sen. F. B. Black, Sackville, N.B.
Hon. W. A. Black, M.P., Halifax, N.S.
R. B. Colwell, Halifax, N.S.
G. D. DeBlois, Charlottetown.
W. H. Dennis, Halifax, N.S.
W. F. Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S.
J. D. McKenna, Saint John, N.B.
W. A. Livingstone, Annapolis Royal, N.S.
Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.
Hon. G. H. Murphy, M.D., C.M.F.A.C.S., Halifax, N.S.
Dr. J. L. McIsaac, M.L.A., Antigonish, N.S.
Frank Stanfield, M.L.A., Truro, N.S.
Bernard Lockwood, F.F.A., A.I.A., A.A.S., Secretary-Treasurer and Actuary.

Mr. A. R. Fraser, C.L.U., Room No. 1 Imperial Block, Moncton, N.B., is the Company's Manager for New Brunswick.

Says "Easy" Money Is Hardest to Get

The term "easy" money as applied to money which is lending at a low rate of interest, is misleading, according to F. J. Lisman, New York banker, who states that the term is only applicable to money when it is loaned at very high rates because at that time the lender is less discriminating and more "easy" with the borrower.

The demand for loans is always in excess of the supply and the fact that money is lending at high rates means that many of these demands for loans are being met in order to carry on new enterprises or to expand older ones. When money is lending at low rates, it means that the lender is not willing to take any risk whatever but will lend only on seasoned enterprises. The so-called "easy money" is the hardest kind to get.

GOLD SHIPMENTS FAIL TO AFFECT EXCHANGE RATE

Canadian Dollar Remains Above Gold Point in New York

Despite the shipment of some $8,000,000 of gold into Canada from New York during the week ended July 26, the Canadian dollar, in terms of New York funds, closed at a premium of 5-32 of 1 per cent on Saturday, July 26, slightly higher than on the Saturday previous. In view of this continued strength it is considered likely that shipments will continue during the current week.

The fact that the exchange rate on Canadian funds remains practically unchanged points to the probability that the gold brought in is largely being deposited in the central gold reserve and is not being used in the exchange market. It is reported that the Dominion government looks favorably upon such shipments in order that the reserves may be increased. The present influx of gold is the first in almost two years.

Cause of Strength

The strength in the Canadian dollar is attributed to several factors including maturing bills for Canadian grain exports, the seasonal tourist trade and to some extent the purchase of Canadian securities by United States investment bankers. Slackness on the New York exchange and low money rates prevailing across the border have also caused Canadian investors to reduce commitments which reached large proportions during 1929 and adversely affected the Canadian dollar.

The gold shipments during the past week have largely been to Montreal although one was sent to Toronto. The Canadian Bank of Commerce shipped $2,500,000 from New York; the Imperial Bank, $1,500,000; the Guarantee Trust, $3,000,000 and the International Acceptance Corp., $1,000,000. While the gold point, or the rate at which it is profitable to ship gold, normally fluctuates between 3-16 and 5-32 of 1 per cent, the low interest rates prevailing in New York make it possible to ship gold at a profit when the premium is even lower than is customary.

Bank Chat

G. H. LOGIE, manager of the Edmonton branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, died on July 17 after an illness of several months.

R. E. MANNING, manager at Clinton, Ont., for the Royal Bank, is retiring, has been granted one year's leave of absence and will then retire on pension. Mr. Manning has been engaged in banking for 33 years of which some 30 were spent in Clinton and 21 years with the Royal Bank. Starting as a junior in 1897 with the private bank of Farran and Tisdale, he went to Dungannon as manager for the Sterling Bank in 1906 and three years later, when the Royal Bank took over the Sterling Bank, he returned to Clinton as manager for the Royal.

E. E. PATERSON, of Lion's Head, will succeed Mr. Manning as manager at Clinton.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has purchased a piece of land adjoining the present branch at Bay Roberts, Nfld. It is understood that a modern building will be erected in the future with accommodation for the resident manager.

A large number of citizens of Calgary recently took advantage of the invitation of F. G. BURR, manager of the main office branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, to inspect the fine new building in which the business of the main office is now transacted. Over 200 attended a luncheon in honor of the occasion.

The north end branch of the Provincial Bank of Canada, St. John, N.B., is now in its new quarters, 387 Main St.

The IMPERIAL BANK announces the following staff appointments:

John Thomson, formerly manager, Moose Jaw, Sask., and who for the past two months has been acting manager, King and Sherbourne, Toronto branch, has now been appointed manager, King and Sherbourne, Toronto, branch.

M. E. A. MARSHALL, formerly manager, Hepburn, Sask., has been appointed manager, Balgonie, Sask.

L. L. MASON, formerly accountant, Wetaskiwin, Alta., has been appointed manager, Hepburn, Sask.

R. W. TROWERN, formerly accountant, Yonge and Bloor Streets, Toronto, branch, has been appointed accountant, Dundas and Bloor Streets, Toronto, branch.

W. A. DOUGLAS, formerly accountant, Grande Prairie, Alta., has been appointed to the accountant's department, Calgary.

The sub-agency of the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE at Birnie, Man., is being closed on July 31. The branch at Elm Creek, Man., will now be operated as a sub-agency under the supervision of A. S. BOWES, manager at Carman. The Elm Creek office will be open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. The Plum Coulee, Man., branch will also be operated as a sub-agency under the supervision of C. R. ALLEN, manager at Roland.

On July 31 the North End branch of Alloway & Champion, Ltd., Winnipeg, will be taken over by the Canadian Bank of Commerce as a regular branch to be known as Henry and Main, Winnipeg, branch. A. A. Oxley will be manager.

G. J. O'Rorke has been appointed manager of the Sherridon, Man., branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

BILL PROPOSES RESERVE BANK FOR AUSTRALIA

Would Inaugurate New System of Credit in Commonwealth

Leading Canadian bankers view with interest the outcome of a bill at present before the parliament of Australia which would provide for a central reserve bank for the commonwealth which would be an entirely separate institution from the Commonwealth Bank which at present combines both central reserve and competitive trading functions.

As proposed, the initial capital of the bank would be $10,000,000 which would be transferred from the Commonwealth Bank. Management would be placed with a board of directors comprised of a governor, two deputy governors, a secretary of the treasury and five other persons representing banking, commerce, labor, manufacturing and primary production. The reserve fund requirements as proposed, in respect to Australian notes and deposits, would be (1) not less than 25 per cent of the notes issued, (2) 25 per cent of deposits not exceeding $100,000,000 and 50 per cent of deposits exceeding $100,000,000. Not more than 50 per cent of the reserve could be held at the branch or agency of the Reserve Bank in London and the agency would probably be the Bank of London.

The powers which would be conferred upon the Reserve Bank include 1. the issue of notes, 2. Buying and selling, in the open market in Australia or abroad, cable transfers, bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange.

3. Buying and selling, discount or rediscount securities issued by the governments of the commonwealth and the states and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

4. Acting as agent for the issue and management of loans on behalf of the commonwealth and states.

5. Making loans or advances against the security of stock or debentures of the commonwealth and state governments, or good trade bills having a currency of not more than six months to the date of maturing.

6. Advances to the commonwealth and state governments.

7. Advances direct to corporations carrying on the business of banking or re-discount for such other corporations' bills having a currency of not more than 120 days to date of maturity, including bills drawn on London and foreign countries.

8. To establish accounts with other central reserve banks.

9. To accept money on deposit on current account and collect money for public corporations and others.

10. To buy, sell and deal in specie, bullion and gold dust.

11. To buy and sell securities for customers.

Receives Opposition

E. G. Theodore, until recently federal treasurer, in speaking on the bill stated that the present was an opportune time to inaugurate a new system of credit in Australia and instanced the activity of the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States. Australia, Argentine and Canada are the only important countries who have not a central reserve bank at the present time.

The government plan as outlined in the bill has been the subject of lively discussion between financiers and economists in the commonwealth for some months. A number of the Australian banks have opposed the formation of the bank at this time while others have suggested numerous changes.

BANKS OPEN EIGHT BRANCHES IN JUNE

Commerce Had Four of Six Branches Closed

Canadian banks opened eight new branches and closed six for a net gain of two during June. There was a total of 4,260 branches operated as at June 30, of which 4,074 were in Canada, 25 in Newfoundland and 161 elsewhere.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce closed four branches located at Rosebud, Alta., Fingal, Ont. and Toronto, Adelaide and Simcoe Street, and Toronto, Danforth and Aldridge. It opened one branch in Toronto at Yonge and Eglinton. The Provincial Bank and the Royal Bank closed sub-branches at Ottawa and Sunnyslope, Alta., respectively. The Provincial opened a sub-branch at St. Jean Damascene, Que., the Royal Bank opened at Dufferin St. and Rogers Road, Toronto, and a sub-branch at Wardsville, Ont.

Other new branches were opened by the Bank of Nova Scotia at Aylsham, Sask., the Bank of Toronto at Eglinton and Avenue Road, Toronto, and the Portage Ave. branch in Winnipeg, and a sub-branch at Yamaska Ouest, Que., by the Banque Canadienne Nationale.

QUEBEC FINANCES IN HEALTHY SHAPE

Surplus For Past Year Is The Largest Ever Reported

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Provincial Treasurer of Quebec reports a surplus for the year of $4,269,689. This sum includes a record surplus of the Quebec Liquor Commission of over $8,000,000, an increase of nearly $2,000,000 over last year's surplus from the same source, and an improvement in all domains of the Provincial administration as far as the financial results are concerned, notwithstanding very heavy expenditures.

Revenues from all sources in the course of the fiscal year ending June 30, reached $43,581,984. Expenditures in the same period were $39,312,297.

The greatest single source of revenue was derived from the Quebec Liquor Commission, which brought in $8,560,791, with the Department of Lands and Forests coming second with $5,555,588, and automobile licenses third, with $5,423,650.

Heavy Outlay on Roads

Leading the list of expenditures was the Department of Highways, which spent the sum of $11,345,068 for road construction and improvement. Second come expenses on the public debt which amounted to $4,916,710, and third greatest expenditure was the administration of justice which cost $2,484,534.

The Quebec Liquor Commission in addition to its surplus of over $8,000,000, turned into the Treasury also $2,248,611, through the issuance of licenses of various forms, making practically from the controlled liquor trade a contribution to the Provincial Treasury, of $10,410,572. In the same period the gasoline tax and the revenues derived from automobile registration brought in the contribution of $9,415,688.

In accordance with the programme inaugurated to reduce the debt each year, a sum of $500,000 was set aside to buy back matured bonds of the Province, and in fact, $2,500,000 were taken care of in June last.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WORLD FINANCE

Brief, Intimate Glances at Trend of Things Economic

Prepared weekly by the Bankers' Bond Company, Toronto

Canada

Owing to the continued premium on Canadian currency in the U. S. an inflow of gold from across the border has continued and is now reported to exceed over $5,000,000. Trade reports continue to be fair although value of sales is considerably lower than the previous year but it might be observed with advantage that 1929 was a peak year and should this year's results be compared with 1928 or the years preceding then the comparison would prove favorable. Manufacturing plants report operations on a fair scale.

United States

Industrial activity remains unchanged while building and freight returns are downgrade. Index of production for June was 3½ points lower when compared with the previous month and 25½ points lower when compared with June, 1929. Time and call money continues to be offered freely at the lowest rates in more than five years. Shipments of gold effected to France are attributable to the withdrawal of French credit which has not found adequate remuneration. The bond market is quietly steady while new financing has been at a very low ebb.

Favorable reports pertaining to increases in most crops harvested in the U. S. are given for this year. It is forecast by the Department of Agriculture that there will be an increased yield of 79 per cent in flaxseed, 18 per cent rye, 11 per cent pears, 10 per cent potatoes, 10 per cent grapes, 9 per cent barley, 8 per cent sugar, 7½ per cent oats, 7 per cent corn, 5 per cent tobacco, 4 per cent peaches, 2 per cent apples, while decreases of 13½ per cent are shown for hay, 12½ per cent sweet potatoes and 4½ per cent for rice. As yet no forecast for cotton has been made. The American cotton industry is at present at the crossroads. During the past 20 years the world's consumptive demand of this commodity has mounted by 60 per cent while the U. S. export trade has remained stationary. India, Egypt and Soviet Russia have helped to increase the cotton crops of the World (excluding U.S.) from 100,000 bales in 1920 to 2,000,000 today. Within the last two years the value of middling uplands cotton has dwindled by 60 per cent to 12½c per lb. and when Russia extends her cultivation in Turkestan, as threatened, to 5,000,000 acres while India and Egypt and Mesopotamia are extending theirs then 8c cotton will be possible. Mill activity in continental Europe during May and June was very low with consumption probably reaching the lowest level since 1926. Owing to political conditions in India and China, the U. K. Textile trade has been depressed with values for finished products generally below costs.

United Kingdom

There appears to be further slackness in the iron and steel industries while the motor trade is reported as being fairly well occupied. Unemployment continues to create a great amount of anxiety owing to the fact that figures have now attained the unprecedented total of 2,000,000. Interim dividends declared by the railway companies were generally lower. The London Stock market has been dull and featureless for some time.

General

Practically every country in the world has suffered during the past six months from diminishing export trade, a positive sign that the world's buying power has dwindled. U. S. exports declined 20 per cent in the first six months of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1929, while Canada lost 23 per cent in value of merchandise shipped. Great Britain in the same period, showed a decline of about 15 per cent; Germany about 5 per cent; Italy about 11 per cent; while France dropped 5.4 per cent. If the non-European averages are reckoned together, the figures show 19.4 per cent decline, and Europe but 5.5 per cent. In a word, the foreign trade decline of the United States and Canada for the first six months was more severe than that of the first-class European nations.

The International Institute of Agriculture has estimated the wheat production of 10 European countries as 653,000,000 bushels, an increase of 7,000,000 over 1929, an increase of 67,000,000 bushels over the average from 1924-28. Though figures for the remainder of the countries are unavailable it was indicated that although their yield was slightly smaller than 1929, it would still remain above the average. The estimates did not include Russia.

WILL HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Canadian Terminal System, Ltd. has been called for August 13 at 2.30 p.m. at 1100 Craig St. East, Montreal. Transfer books of the company will be closed from August 6 to August 14.

Total August Payments Below Monthly Average

Dividend payments during August will aggregate some $7,037,106 and bond interest payments $14,282,779 for a total $21,319,885, according to the following list compiled by The Financial Post. August is not an important month so far as dividend and bond interest disbursements are concerned and the total falls far below that of July when some $29,301,051 in dividends and $24,722,078 in bond interest was distributed.

The chief changes in dividends for the month consist of reductions. Canadian Converters' Co., after maintaining a dividend rate of 7 per cent per annum for ten years has reduced the payments on the common stock to a five per cent per annum basis and the first quarterly payment at the new rate is payable on August 15 and amounts to $21,668 on 17,335 common shares outstanding. The action was taken because of the less favorable conditions under which the company operated in the last fiscal year ended April 30, 1930.

Enamel & Heating Products, Ltd., has also reduced its quarterly dividend, payable August 1, from 50 cents to 25 cents and will pay out $7,250 on its 29,000 issued shares. Distribution to Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. shareholders on account of capital has been reduced from $2 to 75 cents per quarter per share, and the new rate becomes effective with the payment on August 1 of $337,500 on the 450,000 common shares outstanding.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS

Dividends	$ 7,037,106
Bond interest	14,282,779
Total for August	$21,319,885

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

Company	Rate	Date	Amount
Beatty Bros. pfd.	1½q	1	$18,750
Belding-Cort. com.	1¾q	1	13,115
Blue Rib. Corp. pf.	81¼c.q	1	24,375
Brand.-Henderson, c.	1½q	1	17,685
B.C. Pulp, pref.	$1.75q	1	9,733
Calgary Power, pfd.	1½q	1	75,000
Can. Bronze, com.	62½c.q	1	50,000
Do., pref.	$1.75q	1	14,787
Can. Car, com.	43c.q	30	157,294
Can. Converters	1¼q	15	21,668
Can. Dredge, com.	75c.q	1	69,318
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	1,502
Can. Gen. Invest.	$1	1	75,000
Can. Investors	25c.q	1	25,000
Canadian Oil	25c.q	15	35,941
Can. Pr. & Pap. Inv. pfd.	1¼q	15	31,250
Cockshutt Plow	37½c.q	1	108,225
Consolidated Press	50c.q	1	25,000
Cons. Sand. pref.	$1.75q	15	19,296
De Forest Crosley	20c.q	1	27,883
Disher Steel. pfd.	37½c.q	1	5,625
Dist.-Seagrams	25c.q	15	375,001
Dodge Mfg. "A" pfd.	50c.q	1	9,000
Dom. Bridge	90c.q	15	461,765
Dom.-Scottish Inv. pfd.	1¼q	1	37,500
Dom. Tar, pref.	1⅝q	1	81,818
Enamel & Heat., com.	25c.q	1	7,250
Federal Grain, pref.	1⅝q	1	48,750
Foreign Pr. Secs. pf.	1½q	15	75,000
Foundation Co.	25c.q	15	21,150
Frost Steel, 1st pfd.	1¾q	1	17,210
Do., pref. "A"	1¾q	1	8,750
Gen. Steel Wares, pfd.	1¾q	1	78,750
Granby Cons. com.	75c.q	1	337,500
Guelph Carpet, com.	25c.	1	8,750
Do., pref.	1⅝q	1	16,250
Hamilton Bridge, com.	50c.q	1	50,000
Do., pref.	1⅝q	1	36,562
Hollinger Mines	1%	12	246,000
Humberstone Shoe	50c.q	1	10,000
Imperial Bank	3q	1	210,000
Inter. Nickel. pfd.	1¾q	1	483,486
Inter. Paper, com.	60c.q	15	600,000
Int. Pap. & Pr. "A"	60c.q	15	598,257
Int. Utilities, pfd.	$1.75q	1	65,026
MacKinnon Steel, pfd.	1¾q	1	10,500
Manitoba Power	$1	1	150,000
Massey-Harris, pfd.	1¼q	1	151,123
Mercury Mills, pfd.	1½q	1	15,000
Monarch Knit, pfd.	1¾q	1	13,125
Ont. Equitable	3s.	1	14,523
Ont. Steel, com.	40c.q	15	20,635
Do., pref.	1¾q	15	6,304
Pelissiers, pref.	1¾q	1	7,000
Penmans, com.	$1q	15	64,518
Do., pref.	1½q	1	16,125
Russell Motor, com.	1¼	1	10,000
Do., pref.	1¾q	1	21,000
St. Law. Flour, pfd.	1¾q	1	10,062
Ser. Stations, pfd.	$1.50q	1	71,341
Simpsons, Ltd., pfd.	1⅝q	1	162,500
Do., Class "A" com.	50c.q	1	60,000
Southern Can. pr. c.	25c.q	15	100,000
Stand. Paving, com.	50c.q	15	52,436
Do., pref.	$1.75q	15	25,278
Steel of Can. com.	43¾c.q	1	201,250
Do., pref.	43¾c.q	1	113,684
Teck Hughes	15c.q	1	716,571
Waterloo Mfg.	25c.q	1	15,000
West. Breweries	1%	1	24,476
West. Steel Prod. pf.	1⅝q	1	17,875
Weston, pref.	1¾q	1	15,750
Winnipeg Elec. com.	$1	1	229,483
Wood, A. & J., pfd.	1¾q	1	11,375
			$7,037,106

q—Quarterly. s—Half-yearly.

BOND INTEREST DUE IN AUGUST

Company	Rate	Int. Date	Due	Amount
Algoma Cen. Term.	5	1	1962	$124,817
Anticosti Corp.	6½	15	1941	187,313
Asile du Bon-Pasteur	5	1	Serial	12,500
Belanger, A.	6	1	Serial	18,000
Bishop Realty	7	1	1947	10,500
B.C. Elec. Rly. deb. stk.	5	15	1944	93,362
Bloor St. G. Realty	7	15	1946	17,850
Canada Bread	6	1	1941	29,994
Canada Foundries	6	2	1942	6,438
Canada Machinery	6	1	1940	6,045
Can. P. & P. Inv. "A"	5	1	1958	62,500
Can. Steamships debs.	5	15	1943	85,232
Can. Vickers, "A"	6	1	1947	82,500
Carltn. & Ch. Ter.	7	2	Serial	3,850
Consol. Inv. "A"	4½	15	1959	337,000
Cont. P. Prod.	6½	1	1943	19,808
Dis. Corp. of Can.	6	1	1942	3,750
Dom. Tel. Secs.	5½	2	1978	27,500
Donna. Pap. "A"	6	1	1948	120,000
Do., 1st. mtge. "A"	5½	1	1948	192,500
Drum. St. Realty	6½	1	1942	17,319
Drumheller Coll.	7	1	1943	12,271
Dryden Paper	6	1	1949	45,000
Federal Grain "A"	6	1	1949	127,500
Frontenac Oil	6½	1	1947	32,500
Georgetown C. Paper	6½	1	1947	6,500
Ham. By-Prod. Coke	7	1	1943	55,601
Holt Renfrew	6½	1	1947	16,363
Lake St. John Pr.	6½	1	1947	162,500
Do., mtg. deb "A"	6½	1	1942	97,500
Lincoln Pulp	7½	1	1942	29,317
Low. St. Law. Pr.	7	1	1947	26,250
McNish Robt.	6	15	1948	133,338
Med. & Dental Bldg.	6	15	1944	30,000
Mathews Steam.	6	1	Serial	60,000
Mex. L.H. & Pr.	5	1	1940	276,000
Mtl. Rl. & W. Term.	6½	1	1951	97,500
Mtl. Dry Docks	6	1	1948	19,845
Mt. View Apts.	7	1	1946	10,500
Nat. Grocers	6½	15	1932	58,117
Nat. Radiator	6½	1	1947	385,060
Price Bros.	6	1	1943	354,972
Restigouche Co.	5½	1	1948	52,250
Shawinigan	5	1	1970	375,000
Starr Mfg.	6	1	1948	9,000
Stock Ex. Bldg.	6	1	1944	16,500
Suburb. Rap. T.	5	1	1938	12,500
Walmsley, Chas.	6	1	1943	25,815
Wayagamack	6	1	1951	118,470
Wolthausen Hat	7	1	1943	5,845
Wood, A. & J.	6	1	1944	10,110
Zimmerknit	6	1	1948	22,500
Corporation bonds				$4,143,402
Provincial				3,820,000
Municipal				5,285,027
Dom. Loan (1926)	4½	1	1946	1,012,500
N.Y. Loan (1915)†	5	1	1935	21,850
Total				$14,282,779

*Figure is determined by dividing by twelve the ultimate total interest payable during the year on this basis.

†Payable in Canada and New York.

The Royal Bank of Canada
Head Office, Montreal
Condensed Statement to the Dominion Government
30 June 1930

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up	$ 35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	35,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	3,574,151.10
Notes in Circulation	37,634,365.34
Deposits	712,378,042.83
Due to Other Banks	34,293,835.83
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	2,301,467.17
Letters of Credit outstanding	45,258,966.62
	$906,042,228.89

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$116,953,578.31
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	6,000,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	87,328,632.24
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	15,991,375.00
Call Loans in Canada	64,435,855.96
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	46,745,021.23
	$337,454,513.74
Loans and Discounts	501,342,335.70
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	45,258,966.62
Bank Premises	17,164,079.04
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,885,116.89
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,277,751.43
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	1,900,445.47
	$906,042,228.89

913 BRANCHES IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, also LONDON, NEW YORK and BARCELONA.
Auxiliary: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (France)

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.
LONDON 59 Years in Business CANADA
Capital, $2,000,000 Reserve Fund, $3,000,000
The Company's Debentures are a legal investment for Trust Funds which may also be deposited in the Company's Savings Department.
Money loaned on First Mortgages including building loans. Applications invited.
A. M. SMART, *President.* T. H. MAIN, *Manager.*

WORKING *with* and *for* YOU

THE courage to accomplish is a powerful asset in banking as in other enterprises.

In the front line of that sweep of settlement East and West—over the prospector's trails into the mineral regions—in new lumbering districts—this Bank's representatives developed a nation-wide and unexcelled service.

A proud record? Perhaps so, but of practical benefit to ourselves and to the public has been the close association with enterprising people of all classes, winning their way to better things.

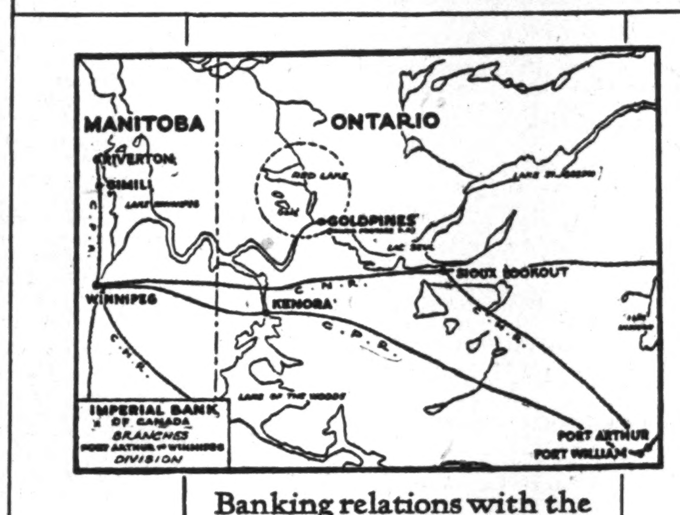
And so, this Bank joins forces with every man who seeks to improve his position in life, for it has gained much in helping people in the past, no matter how limited their resources. 104

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
with which is amalgamated
THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
Capital Paid up $30,000,000
Reserve Fund $30,000,000

Eastern Securities Company Limited
Investment Bankers
360 St. James St., MONTREAL
SAINT JOHN, N.B. (HEAD OFFICE)
MONCTON, N.B.
FREDERICTON, N.B.
HALIFAX, N.S.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

ON SAVINGS 4% Interest
PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED HALF YEARLY SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
EST. 1855
CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
COR. BAY & ADELAIDE STS. TORONTO
Assets exceed $66,500,000

A Useful Contact With the Mines



Banking relations with the mining area are greatly facilitated by the complete chain of branches established by this bank, at important centres in the mining country.
415
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Capital and Reserve $15,000,000
Sir James Woods, Vice-President
A. E. Phipps, General Manager
209 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

An Oil Book for Investors

Those interested in the profits to be made investing in oil stocks can secure all the information obtainable about each company—the directors and officers; the geological structure; description of the property; extent of development work; production; earning record; royalty obligations and drilling contracts; stock market record, etc., from the latest Financial Post Survey of Canadian Oils.

This book is the only authority on the subject. It gives a complete picture of over 1,300 oil companies incorporated to operate on prospect, as well as the history of oil development in the Dominion, maps showing oil areas, and location of wells, etc. With it beside you, you can take a large part of the gamble out of investing money in oil stocks.

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY Canadian Oils
$2.00

THE FINANCIAL POST
153 University Avenue, Toronto
Send me postpaid ....copies of The Financial Post Survey of Canadian Oils at $2.00 per copy. I enclose
$................ in payment.
Name ....
Address ....
295

Mining Inquiries

Mining questions and problems submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write general investment and insurance inquiries on sheets separate from mining inquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

Babine Bonanza

I hold a few shares of Babine Bonanza Metals Ltd. Is this mine making any progress? Is there a fairly even chance of getting one's money out and more?

In our opinion, Babine Bonanza Metals Ltd., owning the Babine Bonanza Mining & Milling Co., has a very promising silver-lead-zinc prospect. The shares, however, are of a highly speculative nature and cause us to suggest that no new commitments be made for the time being. The present base metal and silver price has materially militated against the chances of success by the company, and all over Canada silver and zinc-lead properties are closing down owing to the low prices.

Pending the appearance of evidence that substantial improvement in the metal market is imminent, we would prefer not to exercise any rights offered on the increased capitalization.

Quemont

I would like very much to have your views on Quemont, and if you think there is a good possibility of their finding commercial ore bodies on their property adjoining Noranda.

Quemont is a promising prospect under development by a capable and efficient organization. Development work is centred on the 500 and 900-ft. levels where diamond drilling showed the diabase dyke which cuts through from the Noranda Mines, to be displaced by an east-west fault at a point 600 feet north of the shaft. Cross-cutting completed about the middle of May on these two levels again picked up this dyke where a small amount of drifting was done, without encountering ore. The geology adjacent to this dyke is the best ever encountered by the company on the property, according to officials and present operations and plans are cutting diamond drill stations for an extensive exploration of the area by diamond drilling.

The property is a prospect and its principal virtue lies in its being adjacent to Noranda and the fact that it is being developed by capable hands.

Dividend Notices

Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE — PREFERENCE STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-three cents (43c) per share on the paid-up Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending September 30th, 1930, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October, 1930, to Shareholders of record on the 25th day of September, 1930.

By order of the Board,
A. C. BOURNE,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 29th, 1930.

Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited

Incorporated 1928

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 1½ per cent on the 6% Preferred Stock of the Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited, incorporated 1928, has been declared for the period ending August 31st, 1930, payable on September 2nd, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
K. G. PENDOCK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, July 23rd, 1930.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the SECOND day of September next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1930.

By order of the Board.
W. A. BOG—JACKSON DODDS,
General Managers.

Montreal, 15th July, 1930.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 172.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the second day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July.

By order of the Board,
M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.

MONTREAL, Que., July 15, 1930.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Dividend No. 174

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st August, 1930, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after 2nd September next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st July, 1930. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 18th July, 1930.

DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 5

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 25c per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the current quarter, payable on August 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st of July 1930.

By order of the Board,
ALLAN BRONFMAN,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 22nd 1930.

Pandora Gold

I would appreciate any information you could give me regarding Pandora Gold Mines, especially facts bearing on the properties held by them, the amount of work carried on to date and the results obtained, the financial strength and the possibilities of this issue for a long or a short hold.

I understand these shares sell in units. Could you tell me how many shares there are in a unit, and how many units constitute a board lot?

Pandora Gold Mines is a prospect in Cadillac township, Quebec, adjacent to the property of the O'Brien-Cadillac Mine. It is considered a very promising prospect. Surface indications were good and a diamond-drilling campaign instigated a couple of months ago has indicated the vein known as the No. 5 for a length of 1,000 ft. Nine drill holes at depths varying from 72 to 280 ft. have been completed. These holes are spaced approximately 100 ft. apart and have shown assays ranging from $6.80 per ton to $53 per ton.

The present company is incorporated with 3,000,000 shares of no par value of which 1,500,000 shares were issued for property acquired from the Pandora Syndicate. Each holder of a syndicate unit is entitled to receive 375 shares of the present company.

Though no statement has been made as to the financial position of the company, we know that they are undertaking an extensive campaign for raising funds direct, but not through brokers.

While the company has promised it cannot be considered other than a gamble as are all such companies in the early stages of development.

Hylo Oils

Would you kindly advise us what possibility Hylo Oils Ltd. has of reaching production, and your candid opinion of the present value of these shares?

Hylo Oils Limited was incorporated under Dominion charter in 1926 and its most important holding is 20 acres on structure in the Turner Valley where the first well is being drilled. This well was started last fall and is now standing at approximately 1,900 feet depth. No statement is made as to why drilling is not proceeding.

While this property is on structure there are no large producing wells immediately adjacent and it remains for development work to prove up this area. The company have some very capable men on its directorate, but this is about all that we see that it has to commend it. The company has extensive property holdings in other areas which yet have to be proven of commercial importance.

Hudson Bay M. & S.

Kindly inform me as to the advisability of buying stock in the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. as an investment to be realized upon in the future.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. has possibilities as a long holding, and while it will enter production late this year the present state of the base metals market makes its near term earnings outlook very uncertain. Pending the appearance of evidence of substantial improvement in the metal market we would prefer not to purchase shares in this company. The company is very well managed and will be a big proposition but as stated above, we prefer to withhold commitment until it can demonstrate its earning capacity and the metal market has become more stabilized.

Dumont Mines

I should like to get some definite information as to Dumont Mines Ltd. Is it a mine, a mere prospect or even less?

Dumont Mines Limited has extensive holdings in the Rouyn copper-gold area of Quebec, also holdings in Kamiskotia district of Ontario. The principal work has been confined to the Rouyn property where approximately 30,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed. The property is a prospect and as such cannot be considered other than a gamble. Much work has yet to be done to prove the commercial importance of the property.

Enright Mining

Have you any information as to the present status of Enright Mining Co.?

Enright Mining Co. owns two claims approximately 80 acres in the Elk Lake district of Ontario, on which some prospecting was done for gold and silver. All work was suspended early in 1928.

The head office of the company is 89 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. Senator N. Curry is president. It is capitalized at $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares, of which 1,409,873 are issued. We know of no market for shares of the company. It is our understanding that the company's treasury is depleted.

Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils

I would like your opinion on Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils at present prices. Would this stock be a good buy for a long hold?

Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils, in our opinion, is one of the more substantial companies operating in Western Canada and is one of the few companies formed during the oil boom of 1914 to survive and remain active. It has diversified holdings approximating 60,000 acres in the various potential oil areas of Alberta. The company's drilling programme has consisted of two wells in Turner Valley area and one in the Spring Coulee field.

The No. 1 well in Turner Valley blew in the latter part of June with a heavy flow of wet gas, but we have not been informed as to what yield the official test showed. The well in the Red Coulee field came in early in June with a production of approximately 80 barrels of crude oil daily. The No. 2 well in Turner Valley is now drilling in limestone near the recognized producing horizon.

Owing to the nature of the company, the company's operations being largely exploratory, no real worth can be placed on its shares. The company is regarded as well managed and on December 31, 1929, had about $300,000 in working capital. Should Alberta develop into an important oil producing area the holdings of Alberta Pacific being so widely diversified, should enjoy a portion of this success.

International Nickel

Is International Nickel of Canada a good investment at $23 or $25, with reasonable hope of sound appreciation? Is it a corporation whose standing would warrant a higher price for the stock on a long term investment?

International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., in our opinion, is one of the outstanding industrial and mining enterprises in Canada and has great possibilities as a long pull holding. The present return in dividends of the common stock is $1 per share which gives a very low return on the present market valuation. However, the company is on the verge of reaping the benefits of a vast expansion programme involving an expenditure of over $50,000,000 and it is in the hope of profits from this expansion that prompts the stock to sell at more than the present yield indicates it is worth.

The company is of the very highest standing, and if the expansion in the use of nickel continues as it has in the past the company should show very much higher earnings. Commitments at present prices held over a period of years should, in our opinion, provide a most satisfactory investment.

Wainwell Oils

I have 100 shares of Wainwell Oil and would appreciate your advice as to whether I should transfer same into Peninsular Petroleums.

In our opinion, Wainwell shareholders have little to gain by transferring their stock into that of the Peninsular Petroleum Ltd., as we do not consider the prospects of the Peninsular any better than that of Wainwell. In our opinion you would be best advised to dispose of your stock for whichever will bring the most. At a meeting held on July 10 by Peninsular Petroleum directors transfers of Wainwell shares were deferred, so it is doubtful if you could transfer the stock at the present time if you desired to, irrespective of the announcement of the Peninsular Petroleum.

Until the latter part of May, Wainwell was listed on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. It is still traded in to a small extent over the counter and we believe that you would be best advised to get anything that you can for it and write the loss off to experience.

Mining Corp.

Please advise when the last dividend was paid on Mining Corp. of Canada. I would appreciate receiving your opinion as to when the next dividend will be paid.

The last dividend paid by the Mining Corp. of Canada Ltd. was in the middle of December last year. At the annual meeting held May 14 last the directors decided to pass future dividends until such time as their earnings improve.

The company's revenue comes largely from the operations at Cobalt which owing to the present low price of silver are not profitable. The future of the company rests mainly in its holdings in outside companies, particularly the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., and the Base Metals Mining Corp. Until these two companies pay dividends there is little chance of the resumption of dividends for Mining Corp.

Senator Oil & Gas

We shall be obliged for any information that you can offer as to the standing of Senator Oil & Gas Development Co.

The Senator Oil & Gas Development Co. is incorporated under a Dominion charter, for the capitalization of 2,000,000 shares of no par value. It has a lease on 295 acres, section 23, township 44, range 6, west of the 4th meridian in the Province of Alberta, near the town of Wainwright. This property has no intrinsic value, since the immediate area has not been proven, and furthermore, the whole Wainwright field has not demonstrated that it is a commercial producing area.

The Senator people have not started development work, owing to funds not being available. The treasurer of the company advises that an additional 1,500 acres of leases in the same area are being negotiated for. The company pointed out in their literature that the stock is a speculation, and the issue is being sold on this understanding. Under the circumstances, we can see nothing attractive in the shares of this company.

Calmont Oils

Please tell me what you think of Calmont Oil. Is it a good speculation at the present market price? Would this stock not be good for a hold?

We are not impressed with the shares of Calmont Oils Ltd., as an investment. It is true that the company has a very ambitious drilling programme under way and that their No. 2 well indicates that it will be the largest producer in the valley. No official test has been made as the well has been in difficulty owing to freezing. This obstruction was drilled loose, but it again bridged over and if this is to continue it will very materially reduce the average production.

The financial structure of the company which has an authorized capitalization of $10,000,000 does not appear warranted. Pending the appearance of evidence that substantial improvement in the market for oil shares is eminent, we would prefer not to hold stock in this company.

Seven Troughs

I have been advised several times lately to buy Seven Troughs Gold Mines. Do you know anything about this property and its prospects?

Seven Troughs Gold Mines is a Nevada company incorporated in 1927 with a capitalization of $6,000,000 of which 5,644,498 shares are outstanding. The company is developing a former gold property consisting of approximately 2,446 acres in Pershing county, Nevada, 30 miles north-west of Lovelock. The new 200 ton daily capacity concentrating mill was started up a few days ago, but sufficient time has not elapsed to allow any statement of recoveries or costs to be made.

The company is credited with capable management and is looked upon as having considerable promise. No statement of ore reserves or values is made and until recoveries or offering costs are known it is entirely a matter of conjecture as to what the prospects of the company are. Incidentally it has a pretty heavy capitalization and must be looked upon as a speculation.

Murphy Mines

Last winter I bought a few shares of Murphy Mines Ltd., which has since sunk to practically nothing.

Will you give me a report on the company?

Murphy has been shut down for several months, it being the policy of the company to conserve its resources, which amount to about $55,000 in cash, pending the development of the adjacent property, namely Ritchie Gold and Oriole Mines. The company, in its development operations encountered a fault, and it was considered very poor policy to spend the last money in the treasury proving up the faulted zone. If the adjacent property meets with success, interest in Murphy will probably be revived, and additional funds secured for further exploration.

The company is also on the lookout for new properties of merit, but at the present time the outlook for the company is rather dark.

Beardmore Gold

Have you any information regarding the progress of Beardmore Gold Mine? Is the proposed mill in operation yet? I hold a small amount of the stock, and would appreciate very much any news regarding the company.

Beardmore Gold Mines Ltd. proposed constructing a mill of about 50 tons daily capacity just as soon as funds are available for carrying out such a programme. The company still has in its treasury approximately 1,700,000 shares of the 5,000,000 shares authorized. Funds are being expended for development work at the property as fast as received from sale of stock, hence the effort being made to raise funds for a new mill. The company has met with encouragement in its developments and its engineer reports that 100,000 tons of commercial ore is indicated.

Mint Ore Mines

Have you anything to report that will be of interest to shareholders of Mint Ore Mines Ltd.?

We have been in touch with Mint Ore Mines Ltd., who advise that no activity is contemplated; it is the intention of the company to conserve the cash they have left in the treasury.

In addition to the original holdings in the Red Lake district, the company has a group of claims at Mint Lake, also a group of claims in Pickle Lake area, adjacent to the holdings of F. M. Connell and Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Co. These claims are being kept in good standing, but there is little indication that any extensive exploration will take place for some time, as the funds of the company are not sufficient to carry through any definite development programme.

Noranda

In your issue of May 22 you state that Noranda retired outstanding bonds to the amount of $2,450,000. Can you tell me how the above bonds were retired? Was more common stock issued, or did they have to pay a bonus to Hollinger as I understand the above bonds would not mature until 1937?

Noranda's bonded indebtedness originally consisted of $3,000,000 at 7 per cent redeemable first mortgage, sinking fund gold bonds, due 1937. These bonds were redeemable at 105 plus accrued interest.

On April 12, 1929, the company offered 72,285 shares of treasury stock to shareholders in the proportion of one new share at $45 for each 30 shares held. With the funds obtained from the treasury shares sold it was able to retire this bonded indebtedness.

Stadacona

Please give me some information on Stadacona. I notice that the stock is selling very low. Do you think that there are any prospects of its ever amounting to anything?

Is there anything new on Manitoba Basin?

Stadacona Mines Ltd. was one of the earliest to enter the Rouyn field. Encouraging surface showings were followed by a shaft-sinking programme, but developments to date have not been outstanding, and the property is now closed down for the lack of funds. The shaft is being kept dewatered that operations may be resumed with minimum expense when finances permit. The outlook for the company is not very encouraging.

Manitoba Basin Mining Co. is inactive except for keeping its property in good standing. The company's treasury is depleted and unless further finances are forthcoming the outlook for the company is rather dark.

Dalfin Petroleums

I would greatly appreciate any information regarding Dalfin Petroleum Limited. I bought 1,000 shares at $1.50 a share.

Do you think it worth while to hold it?

In our opinion Dalfin Petroleum was never more than a speculation with but slim chances of success, and this has been verified by subsequent results. The only property it holds of any potential merit is 40 acres in the extreme north end of Turner Valley which to date has not demonstrated that it is a commercial producing area. Last August the company spudded in a well in section 34 Township 20, range 3, but late in the fall encountered difficulty in drilling, its drill pipes being stuck, and operations have been suspended ever since. The well now stands at a depth of 3,276 feet and there is but little encouragement that anything further will be done by the present company.

We doubt if the shares are worth holding, if you can find a market at which to dispose of them.

Hudson Bay M. & S.

What is your opinion of the Flin Flon mine? What company owns it and what are the prospects?

In our opinion, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., which owns the Flin Flon Mine, has possibilities as a long pull holding. Its highly speculative character and uncertain near-term earnings outlook cause us to suggest that commitments be deferred for the time being. Pending the appearance of substantial improvement in the metal market being imminent we would prefer not to hold shares in this company.

The company's property is being equipped for large scale operations, but the company's outlook has been very materially impaired by the present low metal prices and since dividends are some distance away we see no haste for new commitments.

Your Investments

Prince & Whitely

I have been advised to transfer my Canadian Hydro-Electric preferred and Abitibi Power & Paper, preferred for Prince & Whitely Trading Co. preferred stock. I should be glad to get your opinion of this exchange.

We would not advise you to exchange your holdings of Canadian Hydro-Electric preferred stock and Abitibi Power & Paper preferred stock for Prince & Whitely Trading Co. securities. It is not the policy of The Financial Post to give information with regard to American companies as they are out of our field and our information would have to be from American sources. The company in question pays a dividend, but the business has more risk in it than the industries back of the securities which you now hold.

Quebec Power

Kindly give me your opinion on the common stock of Quebec Power Company. This security has been well recommended to me and I am considering making a purchase of a few shares.

Though Quebec Power common stock is not showing much activity during the past few months, it is well regarded. Current earnings of the company are reported to be on the increase, and the recent reduction in rates will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect upon future operations. As a long hold this stock is worthy of consideration.

International Proprietaries

I have been advised to sell some International Proprietaries stock and put at least part of the proceeds of the sale into Canadian Car & Foundry common at the prevailing prices, and I would appreciate your opinion and advice in such a transaction before acting.

Though current reports concerning sales and earnings of International Proprietaries indicate increasing business and profit, the company has not yet made public a financial statement which would permit us judging of the advisability of transferring your stock into common of Canadian Car & Foundry. When that statement is published it may show a very good position.

Canadian Car & Foundry common at prevailing prices and recent earnings appears attractive. It must be remembered, however, that orders for the company's products differ very greatly in volume from year to year. The average earnings are good and the prospects as well.

Canada Machinery

Would you kindly furnish me with whatever information you may have or are able to obtain on the Canada Machinery Corp.?

What are the present and future prospects of the company, and what would you suggest with regard to holding or selling shares which a person might have at the present time?

Canada Machinery Corp. of Galt, Ont., has outstanding $201,500 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds due 1940, $602,450 in 7 per cent preferred stock and $960,000 in $100 par value common shares. The bonds amounted formerly to $400,000, but have been reduced to the amount shown.

No preferred or common dividend has been paid since 1921. Interest, however, was earned in the year ending January 31, 1929, 5.08 times and in the last year ending January 31, 1930, 4.57 times. Preferred earnings amounted to $10.72 as compared with $12.27 in the previous year and common earnings to $2.34 as compared with $3.31 in the preceding year.

It was reported during 1929 that the company had established a department for the manufacture of steam specialties for which there is a constant demand. There appears to be no immediate prospects of dividends. Goodwill has been written down to $1, but the amount of depreciation written off in recent years has not been shown. As present quotations for common and preferred are as follows: common $7 bid and preferred $34, it is evident that traders are not expecting any marked improvement in the near future. Until the company shows some definite improvement in its earning position, such an improvement as would make probable the payment of dividends, marketability will not be great. Over a long period the company may do well, but we would suggest reducing your holdings materially.

Int. Pete; Standard Paving

What are the prospects for the common stock of International Petroleum and Standard Paving & Materials? Would you consider them safe investments? Present prices are 17 while it was purchased at 30 and 21 per share respectively.

In view of the past record and present prospects of International Petroleum Co., common stock at present prices is very attractive. The only possible developments that could hurt it, so far as can be seen at present, would be a failure of the present attempt at world-wide curtailment of production of crude petroleum or adverse political measures in Colombia or Peru. The company seems to be now in a position where it has good relations with both governments and recently curtailment measures appear to be more successful. So long as this obtains International Petroleum is one of the most favorably situated producing companies with head offices in Canada.

Standard Paving & Materials Ltd. has a strong working capital position, earned in the year ending March 31, 1930, $3.53 a share and paid $2 and should have as good a chance as any in the new era of road construction brought on by the automobile. There are a number of companies competing in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada for government and municipal contracts. Prices have, therefore, fallen considerably. The stock appears as an attractive speculation of reasonable safety. With continued good management its prospects over a term of years appear good.

Canadian Celanese

I would like to know what you think of Canadian Celanese preferred. I have heard that the company's affairs are improving and the preferred stock has been recommended to me as a purchase.

I have a few thousand dollars available for investment in stocks. Can you advise me what are the best and safest stocks to buy, and do you believe I should buy now or wait?

The position of Canadian Celanese preferred is interesting. This stock is now over 30 per cent in arrears of dividends, and at current prices of around 58 holds some speculative attraction. We understand that the plant has a large volume of orders on hand, new machinery is being installed, and earnings during the coming year are said to be substantially improved. The company is reported to have overcome its merchandising difficulties, and its outlook appears to be materially improved.

Canada Paving

I would be glad to have your opinion of Canada Paving & Supply common, and Associated Quality Canners.

Both Canada Paving & Supply Corp. and Associated Quality Canners common stocks are speculative securities of companies which are making a strong effort to make good. It would appear to us that the experience of these companies during the next two or three years will be of great value to traders in determining the prospects of each company over a long term.

Canada Paving appears to have considerable current business at the present but it has strong competition and it will not be known what the net results will be for about nine months.

Associated Quality Canners is building to take a place in the canning industry of Canada. The advance has been so rapid that it will need a perspective of two or three years for the investors to get a real idea as to the net progress made and the prospects of the stock.

B.C. Power Corp.

I would be much obliged if you would give me your opinion on the "A" and "B" shares of British Columbia Power Corporation. I understand that drought conditions in the province affected profits this year; is this likely to continue?

While British Columbia Power "A" shares are sound, the "B" shares are speculative, and it may be some time before they develop a substantial earning power. The company is making good progress with its programme of expansion, and its projects now under construction will fortify the company from the shortage of water, which has made inroads into profits during the current year. The company is the dominant utility in British Columbia and should share in the progress made by that province.

Brazilian Bonds

I hold a $1,000 bond of the Government of Brazil, 6½ per cent, due 1957. I know that the economic situation in that country has been rather disturbed; has this situation improved? Do you consider my bond satisfactory?

The situation in Brazil has not improved of late but your Government of Brazil six and a half per cent bond may be considered a satisfactory investment in its class.

A Good List

I should like your advice regarding which of my investments I should retain and which I should sell. I have a $1,000 French Line bond which comes payable on August 15 and $1,000 in cash and have in mind as possible buys City Dairy, Montreal Light Heat & Power, Bank of Montreal and Steel Co. of Canada, all of which appear in your booklet, "Twenty-seven of the Best Canadian Stocks."

I hold the following: 10 shares Home Oil; 6 Jamaica Public Service, preferred; 6 each of preferred and common of International Power Co.; 8 Shawinigan Water & Power Co., common. I also hold $1,000 bonds of Harris Abattoir Co., City of Lethbridge, Canada Steamship Lines, Republic of Chile, Province of Alberta and French Line and $2,000 of Dominion of Canada bonds.

For a long hold we think that your choice of stocks in which to invest the money which you will soon have available shows good judgment. City Dairy, Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Bank of Montreal and Steel Company of Canada common stocks are indubitably among the best for such a list as yours.

Your bond holdings from the standpoint of revenue and reasonable safety are good. All your Canadian bonds are well regarded at the present time. Your stock in Canadian Pacific Railway and Shawinigan has decided investment value. Jamaica Public Service preferred is well protected by earnings so far as shown to date. International Power Co. common and preferred has more of a speculative interest but have possibilities. Home Oil Co. stock is the most speculative at the present time.

Can. Power & Paper

Would you please give me your opinion on Canada Power & Paper 5½ per cent debentures maturing 1959?

Would you advise a person with $5,000 of these to sell at the price today around 64, or do you think they would be a good hold as they are still paying the regular rate of interest?

If the same party has funds, would you think it advisable for him to buy another $5,000 worth thereby equalizing the price of his holding?

You do not say whether you hold the Laurentide or Wayagamack series of the 5½ per cent collateral trust sinking fund debentures due 1958, of Canada Power and Paper Corp. The Laurentide series are secured by the pledging of all the common shares of Laurentide Company and St. Maurice Valley Corp. acquired by the Canada Power & Paper Corp.; and the Wayagamack series are secured by the pledging of all the common shares of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., acquired by the Canada Power & Paper Corp.

As Canada Power & Paper Corp. holds all the outstanding common stock of Laurentide Company, all the common shares of St. Maurice Valley Corp. and more than 99 per cent of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co. stock, failure to pay interest on either of these series would mean the passing of the respective companies into the control of the debenture holder. Earnings in 1928 and 1929 were ample to cover the interest on these debentures.

When business conditions revive and newsprint demand becomes larger the position of these debentures can be considered much improved. While thinking it unwise to sell the $5,000 which you now hold, it would we think be better not to increase your holdings until some signs of increased newsprint demand is unmistakably present. It would be better for you to put the $5,000 in other bonds of undoubted strength and marketability.

Charged Exchange

In October, 1929, I bought 50 shares of United Corporation at 48⅛ and was charged $15 brokerage fee and $21.42 for exchange. The account was carried as a New York account and I was charged the New York rate of interest. On April 30, 1930, I sold my shares at 49⅛ and received an account from my broker for $55.04 as exchange. It seems to me that this last charge was too much in proportion to the other. Why should I pay exchange if my money was in New York?

Last October when you bought United Corporation from your broker it would be quite proper to charge you for the exchange as Canadian funds were then at a discount in New York. As New York funds were still selling at a premium in Canada on April 30 you should on the return journey, have been credited with the difference in exchange value.

NOTICES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Young man, now in executive position, wishes new appointment. References furnished from present employers. Apply Box 228, The Financial Post, Toronto.

Canadian National Railways

Notice to Bondholders

MOUNT ROYAL TUNNEL AND TERMINAL COMPANY, LIMITED, 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE APRIL 15TH, 1970.

Holders are hereby notified that sheets of fresh coupons for maturities October 15th, 1930, to April 15th, 1950, both inclusive, for the above bonds, may be obtained from the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, upon surrender of the voucher. Vouchers may be deposited with any branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

JAMES A. YATES,
General Treasurer.

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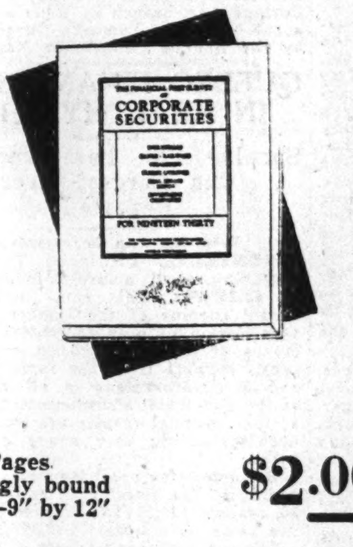

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PUBLIC AWAITS CALMONT NO. 2 OUTPUT FIGURES

Three Months Pass Without Announcement of Well's Flow

GAS PRESSURE HIGH

Naphtha Content May be Somewhat Low, Judging from Reports of Deliveries to Refineries

Although three months have passed since Calmont No. 2 well, stated by directors of that company to be by far the largest producer in the valley, blew into production, the public is still waiting for official announcement of production figures.

J. C. Dallas, vice-president and managing director of the company, and one of the biggest oil operators in Calgary, (although he has never been associated with a company which brought in a producing well until Calmont No. 2 blew in,) sailed for England just prior to the time when Calmont No. 2 was expected to blow in. Mr. Dallas, it has been reported, has arranged to finance a new company and the news of unprecedented production in Turner Valley from this well may have been of assistance in his negotiations for additional British capital.

Announcement Awaited

But the public is beginning to wonder if this production really is exceptional. When other companies are able to make a production test within a week or certainly two weeks, the Calmont directors have not announced daily production even after three months.

Deliveries to Imperial refinery from this well for May and June were 1,669 and 1,148 barrels respectively, with reports of slightly better deliveries during the first three weeks in July. It is true that there has been a certain amount of freezing trouble at the well, but in view of the fact that the company allowed reports freely to circulate of production of 1,000 or more barrels per day, it can be seen that freezing-over for a few days could never be responsible for bringing production down to figures for May and June which would indicate an average daily production of 50 barrels at the most.

It is generally conceded that the well is a very big gasser, but this is of little importance unless the gas is well laden with naphtha vapor, and it would appear that the gas has been found to be of small naphtha content.

Unless production from this well is up fairly close to the 1,000 barrel mark, the present prices of the company's stock are seemingly still immoderately high, even considering the possibilities of good production from some of the rest of the company's wells.

Inc. Tax Returns Show Increase In Three Months

Although the grand total showed an increase of $2,500,000, ten out of twenty-one income tax districts showed decreases in revenue for the first quarter of the fiscal year, according to the Department of National Revenue, Ottawa. The largest decline was at Winnipeg district, which dropped $483,753 below the corresponding figure for the first three months of 1929. Other districts which showed declines were—Kingston, Charlottetown, Saint John, Fort William, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, The Yukon and head office.

The most important increase was made at London, Ont., which jumped $868,000 for the period and now stands in third place among all the cities of the Dominion, having exceeded both Vancouver and Hamilton. Vancouver also made a substantial gain as did Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa.

The following table shows the comparative figures for each district:

Income Tax Receipts
(First Quarter of Fiscal Year)

Districts:	1929-30	1930-31
Charlottetown	$ 35,933	$ 34,695
Halifax	487,228	535,314
St. John	446,331	424,987
Quebec	883,028	927,566
Montreal	18,141,370	18,492,896
Ottawa	2,001,677	2,309,104
Kingston	315,073	153,795
Belleville	377,108	419,807
Toronto	15,182,514	15,801,938
Hamilton	4,543,310	4,757,946
London	4,886,283	5,754,346
Fort William	280,474	234,283
Winnipeg	3,035,704	2,751,951
Regina	526,512	491,989
Saskatoon	201,178	188,074
Prince Albert	27,082	31,236
Calgary	1,108,419	1,275,189
Edmonton	402,283	312,233
Vancouver	3,684,065	4,124,887
Yukon	24,430	19,721
Head office	3,228	1,458
Totals	$56,593,241	$59,043,426

Central Heating Favored

Winnipeg's third central heating system will be installed this summer, involving an expenditure of $1,000,000.

Saskatchewan Gov't To Bar Outside Beers

The Saskatchewan government is taking steps shortly to curtail the sale of Manitoba and Alberta beers in the province in order that home breweries may be supported, according to advices received from a reliable source by The Financial Post. If this goes into effect it will be of great assistance to every brewing company that has a plant in Saskatchewan.

The half crop last year has had a depressing effect on business conditions in Saskatchewan this year. Breweries report that the curtailed buying power of the farmer and an increase of unemployment have together affected the sale of beer in the province. It is expected that the total consumption in 1930 will be about 60 per cent of what it was in 1929. Hence the campaign to shut out outside beers.

INLAND PETE FIRST WELL IS PRODUCER

Capacity is Rated at 225 Barrels Daily at 2,522 Feet

FINANCED IN CANADA

Producers in Red Coulee Field Now Number 12 With Others in Prospect

From Our Own Correspondent

LETHBRIDGE.— Inland Petroleum's No. 1 well, drilled on the Elliott 40-acre lease on the Montana side of the Red Coulee field but financed in Canada, drilled into production on Monday, July 21, according to a statement by Arthur M. Densmore, managing director of the company. The well is rated by J. W. Elliott, drilling contractor, as a 225 barrel producer with the sand penetrated only to a depth of six feet. The well may be deepened to increase production.

This well, the first to be put down by Inland Pete, was spudded in June 11, so that something of a drilling record was made, as production was found on July 22. The well, a direct offset to the Rice-Radigan producer, and a diagonal offset to the Cosmos No. 1 well, drilled into 5,000,000 cu. feet of gas at 2,477 ft. After hurling rocks over the crown block for several hours and giving the crew a real battle, the gas was brought under control and will be marketed in the feild. Inland Pete being the only well on the Montana side to save its gas flow. This gas will give the company a good revenue in addition to its oil production. A gas pipe line has already been strung to the well.

The well was carried to 2,522 ft. and production was found. Only a few feet in the sand was made and when the bailer was run oil rose in the casing to a level of 2,000 ft. Mr. Elliott estimated the production at 25 barrels as it stood, but it will be put on the swab and given a test. It is believed that deepening would increase the flow.

Raise Money in Canada

Alex. Morrison, president of the company, and Mr. Densmore were present to see the well drilled in. It was financed in the Crow's Nest and Eastern British Columbia, much of the money being from mine operators in that area. The company is capitalized at 1,000,000 shares of no par value and only a small block of stock has been issued. The good fortune of the Inland Pete group with its first oil venture on the border has encouraged the company to start planning a second well. It has a 40-acre lease on the Montana side, but owns acreage in half a dozen Canadian fields and this acreage will be developed out of revenue from their Montana wells. It is a noticeable fact that much of the money going into Red Coulee development is being raised in Canada, most of the Montana operators financing through Canadian brokerage houses.

Twelve Wells Now Producing

Additional tankage has been moved onto the Inland Pete lease and swabbing will be undertaken at once. The well looks like one of the best producers in the field, and materially jumps Red Coulee production. There are now four producing wells on the Canadian side: Vanaltas Nos. 1 and 2, Ohio and Southern Alberta Exploration; and the following on the Montana side: Mid-Continent Nos. 1 and 2, Cosmos No. 1, Rice-Radigan, Hannah-Porter No. 1, Ohio No. 1 and Monalta No. 1, and now the Inland Pete No. 1, Monalta No. 2 on the American side and Ohio No. 2 are right over the sand, while on the Canadian side and north of the Vanalta wells the Celtic well is at 1900 ft. and Capitol at 2,753 ft. in the Madison. Dalco No. 1 is being deepened to the first break in the line and if oil is not found there there the well will be abandoned, it is understood. Meanwhile, Dalco No. 2 is shut down. The Taylor syndicate well is at 1,250 ft. and drilling.

In the Skiff field, Devenish No. 4 is at an interesting point and the bit should enter the pay horizon at any time. This well has made considerable gas and is checking somewhat higher than Devenish No. 3.

Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co. is drilling steadily at its Keko Lake field wildcat and building winter headquarters. This company with whom is associated Continental Oil of the United States will make a thorough test of this field lying 18 miles northwest of Lethbridge. In the Spring Coulee field, A.P. Consolidated has it well past the 2,000 ft. level and is drilling.

Pacific Mills Earnings Down

The annual report of Pacific Mills, which operates a paper plant at Vancouver, shows that for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net earnings were $365,562 as compared with $954,961 in 1928. The decrease was due largely to a shortage of water, which necessitated shutting down three machines for several months.

Dredging Fraser River

Further improvements are shortly to be undertaken on the north arm of the Fraser River by the (Federal) Department of Public Works which has called for tenders for the removal of about 280,000 cubic yards of material by dredging in the river channel below the city.

UNITED OILS PAYS 5 CENTS DIVIDEND OUT OF REVENUES

Previous Distributions Were from Sales of Assets

ROYALTY INCOME UP

Home, Freehold, Wellington, Associated, Calmont Properties Are Among Leases

The proposed dividend of 5 cents per share on United Oils was ratified at the annual meeting of that company last Friday. This is the first dividend paid by the company out of earnings; the two previous distributions consisted of, first, a share of Devenish Petroleum for each share held in United Oils, on September 1, 1926, on the 250,000 shares outstanding, and a payment on $4 per share on May 22, 1929, on the same outstanding capital, being the amount ($1,000,000) received from the Home Oil Company for the sale of leases.

As is revealed in the company's statement for the year ended March 31, 1930, the dividend is being paid out of total earnings to date, which aggregates $135,992, since the amount earned during the year covered in the last statement is only $28,382, and present dividend requirements are $126,500.

Royalties Grow

Gross earnings for the year were $74,963, from which is deducted office expenses, lease rentals, depletion and depreciation of $46,581, leaving a net profit of $28,382; to this is added profit on investments and payments on unpaid calls, bringing the figure up to $43,508, which, added to the previous surplus of $92,843, leaves the surplus account standing at $135,991.

The value of the company's shares has been enhanced during the year by the success of companies drilling on property sublet by United, who receives a royalty on production from these properties. The Home Oil Company's wells Nos. 2 and 4 are on property leased by United Oils; these wells were brought into production in 1929 and 1930 respectively, and initial production from each well was around 300 barrels per day. A considerable drop in production, however, has occurred recently from these wells. Within the last two months the Wellington and Freehold wells have been brought into substantial production, each giving well over 200 barrels per day. These wells are located on property sublet to Home Oil who in turn sublet the property to the Wellington and Freehold companies. United retains a royalty of one fifteenth of the marketed production on all these properties.

During the year, also, the Associated No. 1 well was brought into production of over 250 barrels per day on United property. This production has dropped since to about 150 barrels or a little more per day. United Oils retains a 12½ per cent royalty in this property.

Calmont Flow Not Known

Calmont No. 2 well was brought in about three months ago on United property, and although it is a rather voluminous gasser, it is reported to be considerably less rich in naphtha content than the surrounding wells; although the well was brought in three months ago, the directors have not yet released any production figures. Deliveries to the refinery for two consecutive recent weeks on this well were 900 and 1,200 barrels. Calmont Oils is drilling several other wells on this property, from which one fifteenth royalty accrues to United Oils.

Baltac Oils brought in a well early in 1930 which, however, is a very small producer, 12½ per cent of which accrues to United.

A marked decline has taken place in the production from United No. 4 well, in Turner Valley, the company's only oil producer, May and June deliveries being 403 and 214 barrels respectively. The company has a gasser in the Foremost field which yielded the company an income during its past fiscal year of $3,010.

No change was made in the directorate at the meeting.

SEEKS MARKET FOR B.W.I. FRUITS THROUGH CANADA

West Indian Trade Has Been Facilitated By Removing Duties

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—The day when British Columbia will consume the oranges, lemons, limes and grapefruits of the British West Indies in preference to those of California is foreseen by Hon. E. E. Eliot, administrator of Dominica, now visiting the Pacific province. That way will be speeded, he predicts when the fruit and vegetable trade between Canada and the West Indies is sufficient to justify establishment of a direct steamship connection via the Panama Canal. Hon. Mr. Eliot is in Canada to promote trade between the two sections of Greater Britain.

Most of Dominica's merchandising effort is now being concentrated in eastern Canada, since transportation facilities are available there.

"At present," says Hon. Mr. Eliot, "our plan is to introduce our fruits to Canada in order to prove to the small proprietors of our island that a market for their produce exists in the Dominion. We must at present sell our fruit f.o.b. Dominica, but if the market expands we will be able to increase production and compete successfully with Florida and California. The action of the Canadian government in removing all duties on West Indian fruits and vegetables has given a very considerable fillip to trade between Dominica and other West Indian islands and Canada. Dominica also is purchasing goods from Canada, and 30 per cent of our imports now comes from the Dominion. Canada, however, buys but five per cent of our exports."

Ask Provincial Aid

Further improvement of British Columbia-West Indies transportation services is being urged upon the provincial government at Victoria, which is asked to open negotiations with Sir Henry Thornton in this connection. At present the C.N.R. steamers Lady Rodney and Lady Somers maintain a fortnightly service with Kingston as the Jamaica terminal.

B. C. Packers Plan Fresh Fish Business

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C. — The B.C. Packers, Ltd., have leased the new buildings on the Prince Rupert waterfront erected recently by the provincial government for the Shribsall Fisheries, and are planning to enter the fresh fish market next spring.

It was proposed to open business on the signing of the lease, but demoralization of the fresh fish market in the east has made it advisable to hold back until the market becomes more stable.

WAINWRIGHT HOPE CENTERING PARTLY ON GAS PIPE LINE

Natural Product Believed to Be Abundant in That Field

Negotiations to obtain a franchise for the construction of pipe lines to supply the larger cities and towns in the prairie provinces with gas from the Alberta oil fields have stimulated interest in the Wainwright field, where a long-lived gas bearing strata is believed to exist above the oil strata.

Although principal interest in this regard is central in Turner Valley, where over 100,0000,000 cu. ft. of gas daily is being allowed to waste, it is possible that the Wainwright field, where several gassers have been encountered, will be used as a source of supply for municipalities in the surrounding districts.

The highlights of current developments in the Wainwright field may be summed up as follows:

Bethwain No. 2 well is reported to be nearing completion and expects to be into production within a few days.

Negotiations are being made with Fabyan Petroleums concerning the purchase of gas from their developed gassers in the field.

Onalta No. 1 well, which recently came into production, is awaiting tubing in order to take production from the well. At the time of reporting there was 1,586 ft. of oil standing in the hole, testing 22 Baume gravity. The company estimates a possible production of 75 barrels per day or better.

The Edalta well, which recently commenced deepening operations, has encountered the B.P. sands at a depth of 2,220 ft., and will drill a few feet farther where it is expected to encounter production, as soon as a string of casing can be shipped to the well.

Senator to Resume

Senator Oil & Gas Co., whose well has been temporarily shut down pending arrival of a large bit and other equipment, has now received these tools, and expects to resume operations within a day or so.

It is stated that financing has been arranged for the re-opening of work by Peninsular Petroleums.

The anticipated announcement of a dividend on Home Oil Co. is not yet forthcoming from the office of that company, due, probably, to the fact that the company's earnings during the last three months have been insufficient to earn the dividend, owing to a decided drop in the production of the wells.

The last dividend was paid on April 12 of this year at 25 cents per share, and although it was stated by the directors at that time that this dividend payment was not an inauguration of a regular quarterly dividend at this rate, and that dividends would be paid at such rate and such time as the directors deemed advisable, still the market price of the stock indicated that the public anticipated a regular quarterly recurrence of the April dividend.

Current deliveries of the company's products to the Imperial Refinery indicate that the production of wells Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are down to half of last fall's production from these wells, and No. 4 well which came in early this year is not yielding as much as at first. July production to date indicates a still further drop in production, partly owing to the freezing-over of the wells.

At the annual meeting in March of this year a special finance committee was formed to probe into questions relating to the payment of dividends and the setting-up of reserves, and it was stated early in July that the board would meet July 18 to go into the matter of dividends. It has been learned, however, that this meeting has been indefinitely postponed, and officials decline to maek any statement in connection with it.

It has been suggested that the directors have considered it more advisable to put away earnings into a reserve fund on account of the speculative aspect of the oil producing business. It is doubtful, however, that this is the case, since the finance committee in charge of these reserves has not yet held their meeting. Production figures tell a more likely story.

It is possible that the meeting of the special finance committee has been postponed in hopes that either wells Nos. 5 or 6, or both of them, may come into production in the near future, but without the additional production expected from these wells, it is very doubtful that $1 per share, or $880,000 annually, can be paid on the stock of this company.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	July 26, 1929	July 25, 1930
Eastern Cities		
Halifax	$ 3,337,102	$ 2,961,334
Moncton	1,064,260	1,098,050
Sherbrooke	1,043,379	824,084
Quebec	6,685,716	6,509,584
Montreal	153,523,553	106,336,535
Ottawa	7,720,730	6,857,912
Kingston	850,287	892,484
Peterboro'	1,012,398	1,249,736
Toronto	121,127,823	97,898,777
Hamilton	6,320,541	5,332,848
Brantford	1,448,932	973,273
Kitchener	1,224,487	1,020,086
London	3,207,175	2,998.827
Chatham	605,414	472,671
Sarnia	904,286	709,955
Saint John	....	2,350,516
Windsor	5,066,093	3,703,995
Western Cities	**July 26, 1929**	**July 24, 1930**
Fort William	$ 1,225,545	$ 1,170,242
Winnipeg	72,692,719	48,736,240
Brandon	761,087	527,211
Saskatoon	2,528,463	2,688,672
Regina	....	3,730,445
Moose Jaw	1,326,217	1,055,039
Prince Albert	591,772	413,277
Medicine Hat	417,187	319,120
New Westminster	990,266	809,590
Vancouver	21,934,020	19,704,580
Victoria	2,808,230	2,622,021
Edmonton	....	5,412,702
Calgary	10,286,037	6,429,371

DIVIDEND RATE FOR HOME OIL LIKELY ERRATIC

Earnings Vary as Production from Early Wells Fluctuate

HOPE IN NEW HOLES

Bringing of Additional Wells Might Stabilize Payments on Shares

The anticipated announcement of a dividend on Home Oil for the second quarter of 1930 is not yet forthcoming from the office of that company, due probably, to the fact that the company has not earned the dividend, owing to recent declines in production from the company's wells.

The last dividend paid on this stock was 25 cents per share on April 12 of this year stated by the company to have been earned during the first quarter of 1930, and although no intimation was given by the directors at that time of regularity of this dividend, and in spite of the statement by directors that dividends would be declared at such rates and at such times as they deemed advisable, still the market price of the stock indicated the public's anticipation that the April dividend would, in effect, set a precedent for a regular dividend at this rate.

Current production figures up to the end of June for wells Nos. 1, 2 and 3 show a decline of nearly 50 per cent from the production of these wells last fall, and deliveries from No. 4 well, which came into production early in the year, are considerably lower than at first. July deliveries to date show still further declines, partly due to freezing.

At the annual meeting held in March of this year, a special finance committee was appointed to probe into questions of dividend payments and the setting-up of reserves. It was stated early in July that this committee would meet on July 18 to consider dividend policy, but it has been learned that this meeting has been indefinitely postponed, and directors decline to make any statement in this regard at present.

It has been suggested that the dividend has been waived in order to set up reserves out of current earnings, because of the speculative aspect of the oil production business. It is unlikely, however, that this is the case, since the committee appointed to deal with the setting-up of reserves has apparently not yet met. Production figures tell a more likely story.

It is possible that the meeting of this finance committee has been postponed in hopes that wells Nos. 5 or 6, or both, will come into production, in which case it might be possible to declare a dividend on the strength of the increased production expected from these wells, but it is very doubtful that the company could pay $1 per share per annum, or $880,000 on an equal number of shares outstanding on its present production.

CHEAPER FUELS OUST B. C. COAL

Imported Coal and Fuel Oil Hit Production of Coast Mines

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—The most serious situation in the mining industry of British Columbia is the continual decline in coal production, and the provincial government has summoned experts from several coal producing regions of the United States and Canada to attend a conference in Victoria this month to discuss the industry's future possibilities.

Figures or the half year show a decrease of 18 per cent as compared with the first half of 1929 in respect to coal output, and last year witnessed a decline as compared with 1928. Many reasons have been advanced for the decline in coal production, but in brief it may be summed up that more convenient and efficient fuel and in some cases at lower cost, in shape of fuel oil and imported coal, is displacing British Columbia coal in the existing markets.

It is believed that cost is only a minor reason and that efficiency, cleanliness and quality are largely the deciding factors. If so, the problem resolves itself into transforming B. C. coal into fuel that will find favor with the ultimate consumer—if this is possible.

If coal were being used at the rate it was in B.C. twenty years ago, the production would be from one and a half million tons greater than it actually is, and the total volume of business generated by this increased output would run into many millions.

Air Port for Lethbridge

Construction of the airplane hangar on the North Lethbridge airfield will be started immediately, according to J. T. Watson, city manager. The whole field will be surrounded by a fence and it is hoped to have the job complete by the middle of August.

MANITOBA BOARD EXTENDS AID TO HOME INDUSTRY

Conditions Are Adverse to Securing New Enterprises

The industrial development board of Manitoba will devote its energy to the assistance of established industries according to a statement of Theodore Kipp, recently elected chairman of the board. It is not expected that many new industries will locate in Manitoba during the current year owing to conditions affecting eastern industries and it is felt that by offering its experience and advice to small industries already established, the board can do the most good at the present time.

Speaking of the board's efforts to encourage the consumption of the home-made article, Mr. Kipp mentioned that it is intended to extend this to a "Made-in-the-West" movement gradually, and that during the new year an opportunity will be given to western manufacturers to show Winnipeg consumers just what they can produce. "We believe that, when we help the rest of the west, we are helping ourselves to a better market," he explained, adding that the board had worked last year in getting a better reception for Alberta coal in Manitoba.

Speaking of the great opportunity possessed by Manitoba for the development of industry based upon its natural resources, Mr. Kipp, who is deeply interested in mining, made passing reference to northern development and to the Winnipeg River area in which geological parties are now at work preparatory to an investigation into the possibility of economically working the vast deposits of beryllium and other minerals in the area. The Hudson Bay development, which has put Manitoba on the map as a maritime province, was mentioned by Mr. Kipp as another factor that should direct attention of investors to Manitoba.

"I am as optimistic as I can be about this province," he said, "and I think that those people who will take the trouble to use our facilities for investigating the opportunities for investment in industry here will agree with me."

Alberta Wood Growing

The Alberta Wood Preserving Company has purchased an additional thirty acres of land at Calgary for storage purchases.

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Canadian Mining News

Grooming Teck-Hughes, But Advance Unjustified On Information at Hand

Directors Maintain Policy of Secrecy as to Ore Reserves, Although Shareholders Need That Information to Determine Course of Action

CONTROL MAY REST IN CANADA NOW

Yet Directorate Composed of Men Who Live in Buffalo and in New York City; Rumors Circulating in Brokerage Circles Stress $18 Ore; Mining Engineer Claims Management Should Make Statement as to Prospects

That Teck-Hughes stock is being groomed for an advance in price is indicated by rumors which are being circulated in mining circles.

That any material advance in the market value of the shares is not justified by the available facts is the opinion of David R. Thomas, a shareholder and a mining engineer of long experience and good reputation.

Mr. Thomas has written The Financial Post in an effort to impress on shareholders the necessity of obtaining more information than heretofore has been vouchsafed by the directors and management.

Shareholders will realize that neither favorable nor unfavorable propaganda will change by one pound or one dollar the amount or the value of the ore underground on the Teck-Hughes property. The Financial Post's sole purpose in publishing this letter is to impress on the directors of the company, and on the directors of other companies similarly situated the advisability of giving the shareholders all of the information to which shareholders are entitled.

Always Reticent

Teck-Hughes directorate and management long has been conspicuous for its reticence, particularly on the matter of ore reserves. Shareholders are entitled to this information. Shareholders are owners of the property. Owners of any property are the persons entitled to know all there is to know.

Only an exaggerated idea of their standing and privileges would cause directors wilfully to withhold information from other shareholders.

It is especially important for shareholders of a mining company to know the extent of ore reserves, for such reserves, plus cash and bullion on hand, are the only real assets of a mine. Teck-Hughes carries its plant and equipment at some $4,500,000, but these assets would be of only fractional value if the mine were at or near the point of exhaustion.

It is important, also, for shareholders to know the value per ton of the ore being mined. There are reports of $18 ore. This is high-grade. If authentic, the report should be made officially. If it is not authentic, it should be denied officially. If temporarily the grade is $18, then the shareholders should be told. There are few gold mines anywhere which have maintained such high-grade production for any length of time. If there is any likelihood of Teck-Hughes maintaining such a grade for any length of time, the directors will know it and should pass the information on for the safeguarding of other shareholders.

No Canadian on Board

Another point which is made in the following letter which is of considerable interest is the claim that at least 70 per cent of the stock of Teck-Hughes is on the Canadian registry—this indicates the strong probability that the company now is controlled in Canada. In the official list of directors, no Canadian name appears. The directors resident in New York are: C. L. Denison, R. W. Pomeroy, A. W. Johnston, J. F. Thompson. The Buffalo directors are: G. C. Miller, Dr. C. E. Wettlaufer and W. W. Reilley.

If the directors, all of whom are residents of the United States, were vouchsafing to shareholders the information to which the shareholders are entitled, there would be no need to demand representation on the board. But inasmuch as Teck-Hughes notoriously is a mine about which vital information is lacking, it would seem reasonable for the Canadian holders to demand adequate representation, even to the extent of a majority, on the board.

Mr. Thomas' investigations, which form the basis of this letter, are made entirely as a shareholder. As a mining engineer, he states that he has considerable confidence in the Kirkland Lake camp and bought the shares in the belief that, with ore reserves at or near figures mentioned and the competent management, there was fairly certain to be a profitable experience for the mining investor. His inquiries have dated from his somewhat disappointing experience. The paucity of information which he has been able to obtain has led to his letter which, in effect, is a demand that the directorate treat the shareholders as partners in the enterprise and entitled to all of the vital information on which can be based a sound investment policy.

Mr. Thomas' letter follows:

Editor, The Financial Post.—The arbitrary attitude of the board of directors of Teck-Hughes in withholding information on ore reserves forces the shareholders to fight for their rights.

This letter is not intended for stock manipulation and will not affect the value of the stock or the ore reserves. The only change that may be expected will be the attitude of the board towards the shareholders or a new board of directors based on the geographical distribution of the shareholders.

Directors Not Mining Men

The action of the present board may be explained by the fact that there is not a mining man amongst them, and if they were well versed in mining matters it is not likely that they would have made themselves the subject of this criticism.

In order to avoid confusion I may say that the terminology in ore reserves is not defined by law but is well defined in engineering practice. The terminology used by me is about what would be used by the mining section of the association of professional engineers of the province of Ontario, or that of the American institute of mining and metallurgical engineers. It should be clearly understood that ore reserves and ore expectations are different classifications.

Ore Reserves Dwindle

It will be recalled that about two years ago when the stock was booming, almost daily comment appeared in the press and brokers' bulletins on the ore reserves, which at that time were given at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. This information was published many times over many months and could not have escaped the attention of the directors. This information was never denied and it got to be more or less of an accepted fact, until the stock débâcle of last August, when enquiries were commenced.

At the last annual meeting I as a shareholder asked information on positive ore reserves, and to avoid confusion and hedging I defined positive ore as broken ore and ore exposed on three sides.

Information was refused with the explanation that some time ago the board had decided not to publish information on ore reserves.

Give Writer Hearty Laugh

I said I would appeal to the attorney-general and was given a hearty laugh. I am willing to make an affidavit to this effect.

In answer to another question the manager stated that the company had a supply of ore for the mill for three years. This statement provoked considerable discussion in the press at the time, but was never corrected. If there was any misunderstanding in connection with this statement professional ethics would require the manager to make correction. Why should a reputable board of directors let a misunderstanding of this kind go uncorrected?

In my opinion the statement of the manager at the annual meeting should take precedence over the rubbish published in certain sections of the press probably at the instigation of a few brokers and pool operators. A three years' supply of ore is approximately $15,000,000 or $16,000,000—a very considerable shrinkage from the $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 assumed when the stock was booming.

New Work is Small

The facts are difficult to check. It will be recalled that during the last fiscal year only 4,398 feet, or 366.5 feet per month, of drifting and crosscutting was done, and, because the central shaft is working up to capacity probably only about the same amount of driving will be done this year. With this small amount of work on an ore length of only 1,300 feet, it is not likely that the ore reserve will be materially changed from the time of the last annual meeting, after making an allowance of $5,000,000 depletion due to milling, hence it is difficult to believe the propaganda that a very large increase in milling capacity will take place immediately.

Rumors are being circulated that orders for grinding machinery with a capacity of 1,600 tons per day have been placed; this naturally is in addition to the present capacity. The grade to be treated is given as $18 or better. How far can this business be continued?

It will be recalled that prior to the last annual meeting the propaganda was centred on ore reserves, and now perhaps it has been realized that indiscriminate talking on this matter may result in pertinent enquiry on behalf of shareholders, and the propaganda has been shifted to a kindred subject of high grade when the big mill addition is completed.

Canadian shareholders should be clamoring for reliable information. They are now entirely at the mercy of the pool operators and brokers. Would it not be much more dignified for the president to give the shareholders a clear, clean-cut signed statement of conditions at the mine than let the wrangle continue?

The history of the case may be summed up as follows::

A couple of years ago the Teck was full of jewellery stores from the grass roots to the bottom, but unfortunately about the middle of last August the market flopped and thousands of margin shareholders were wiped out overnight, resulting in large profits to the pool operators.

Pool Operators Profit

Pool operators during the last two or three years probably have cleaned up on the shareholders a profit of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, and during all of this time the directors have been withholding information from them.

Since the last annual meeting until about a month ago there has been a period of rest and peace, but now the world has been told of some wonderful values that are to be when the big mill is finished. It looks to me that the good news should be given to the shareholders over the signature of some officer of the company. If this is not done shareholders are likely again to suffer.

The board is made up of seven directors, in the United States. Approximately 75 per cent of the outstanding shares are on Canadian registry, and the Canadian shareholders have no representation on the board.

I challenge the president to make a signed statement that less than 70 per cent of the outstanding shares are on Canadian registry.

Secrecy Seems Unnecessary

Why are the directors so insistent on a policy of secrecy and mystery? Will they give a reason for withholding information from the shareholders? Will they state their authority for withholding information? (The assets of a mining company are its ore reserves.) Will they disclose the number of shares they own to justify their action? Why do the directors give information to the press and brokers when it is refused at the annual meeting? These are questions that are likely to be frowned at by the directors, but are of prime importance to the shareholders.

In the next article I will describe more fully what is wrong and what is wanted.

DAVID R. THOMAS.

Toronto, July 28.

Petrol Oil and Gas To Increase Capital

A special meeting is called of Petrol Oil & Gas shareholders for August 8, to consider increasing the authorized capitalization of the company to $2,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 additional shares of $1 each. It is proposed to offer 500,000 shares at a discount.

Increasing the number of directors from five to nine is also under consideration.

MINING CORP. WILL FINANCE ABANA MINES

Loan Makes Possible Property Payment Thought Paid

POSITION PRECARIOUS

Company Fails to Acquaint Shareholders With Financial Condition

Abana Mines is financially embarrassed.

It also has a new Santa Claus, which may be the old fashioned benevolent variety or it may be, as many shareholders suspect, one that has driven a hard bargain.

Last week Abana announced that Mining Corp. of Canada had agreed to loan it $50,000 pending an examination of the property of Mining Corp. engineers. The details of the terms of the loan are not announced but it is known that efforts to secure funds from other sources carried an offer of seven per cent interest, secured by a first mortgage on the property. A bonus of common stock was also mooted.

Shareholders in Dark

Abana shareholders are at a loss to know just where they stand, as statements attributed to officials of the company seem to be at variance with the facts.

In March, 1929, shareholders were offered rights to subscribe for 200,000 shares at $2 per share, which shares were supposed to be firmly underwritten to net the company $2 each.

In December, 1929, the authorized capitalization was increased to $3,500,000 and shareholders were again given the opportunity to subscribe for shares at $1.25 per share, and were told that the entire 500,000 shares were firmly underwritten at $1.25 per share.

About two months ago there was assurance given that the company was amply financed.

In June it was announced that directors had held a meeting authorizing the final payment on the property to be made.

These statements, all ostensibly of official origin, have given shareholders confidence that the company was financed to production.

In the spring of 1929 control of the company was wrested from a group which were at least experienced mining men, while the present group lack mining experience.

Abana is struggling along, constructing a mill and endeavoring to make profitable copper-zinc property, at a time more astute operators are suspending production. The present economic condition, over which the company has no control, militates against success, and pending the return of higher base metal prices it is questionable whether the company has been justified in making its development and construction commitments.

Mining Corp. will safeguard its investment by co-operating in the direction of Abana's programme, which brings an experienced organization to the aid of the company at a time when it will be most valuable. However, no financial organization is likely to make a loan to a mining property under development, unless it is well secured, and such loans, particularly if they are secured by a mortgage on the company's property, are always a source of concern to shareholders, as not infrequently they work out to their disadvantage.

SIR ROBERT LEAVES 3d C.G.I.T.

It is announced that, owing to pressure of other affairs, Sir Robert Borden has resigned from the board of the Third Canadian General Investment Trust.

Canusa Starts Rehabilitation In Porcupine

Canusa Mining & Development Co. has had a preliminary report on its property in the Porcupine district, by J. D. Tolman.

This property, consisting of 400 acres in the north-westerly portion of Whitney and Tisdale townships, was among the early discoveries in the Porcupine district and was originally known as the Scottish Ontario.

Preliminary work was carried out on the property years ago and $25,000 taken out of a small cut. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 300 ft. and levels established at 150 and 300 ft., where lateral work was done.

The property is equipped with the old camp, an electrically operated mining plant and a small test mill used in the former operations.

Mr. Tolson reports three well defined veins adjacent to where the shaft was sunk, and recommends that the surface exposures be stripped and channeled to better examine the character of the veins. It is also recommended that diamond drilling be done from the 300 ft. level and that the vein on the south-western section of the property should be explored. In concluding, he states the property has good geology and is worthy of further examination.

Work has already started on the property, de-watering the shaft, and stripping the surface showings.

Silver Crest Financing Meets Good Response

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—A good response to subscriptions to the treasury stock has been made, enabling Silver Crest Mines to carry forward the programme outlined by its engineer, P. E. Peterson, so shareholders of the company were advised at the annual meeting just held.

Owing to the proximity of the company's property to the Big Missouri and the Elkhorn group, adjoining the Saddle Group on Hastings Arm, the directors regard the values of their holdings as greatly enhanced by results achieved at these neighbor mines.

SISCOE REPORT FOR HALF YEAR SHOWS PROFIT UP

Development Continues And Ore Reserves Are Increased

An official report by Siscoe Gold Mines for the six months ended June 30, shows 16,836 tons of ore treated from which a recovery of $10.62 per ton in gold was obtained, or a total production valued at $178,885. This compares with 29,836 tons treated averaging $10.30, valued at $307,404 for the entire year of 1929. The operating profit for the six months period was $53,062 as compared with $101,880 for the year 1929.

During the first six months of the current year, a new three compartment shaft was sunk to a depth of 450 ft. to develop new vein system west of the "C" vein, which was indicated by diamond drilling. Three levels have been established from the new shaft at 150, 300 and 450 ft. depth.

Concentrate Work

Development work is now concentrated on the 600 ft. level of the old shaft and the 450 ft. level of the new shaft where a cross-cut is being driven to intersect the "C" vein at a depth corresponding to the 700 ft. level from the old shaft. On the new 300 ft. level a crosscut is being driven toward the westerly ore zone indicated by diamond drilling.

The report further states that on the 600 ft. level from the old shaft, the "C" vein has so far been opened up for 225 ft., with the face still in ore, and that the vein is well defined, is of average width and contains considerable coarse free gold, comparable with the ore developed on this vein on the upper levels.

At the end of 1929 the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $28,729, although a profit was shown from operations. The company points out that the new shaft has been completed out of earnings which has limited its development work, but irrespective of this limited development work the company has been able to maintain its ore reserves. Its ambitions are now to add to the ore reserves to the point where increasing the mill capacity will be warranted.

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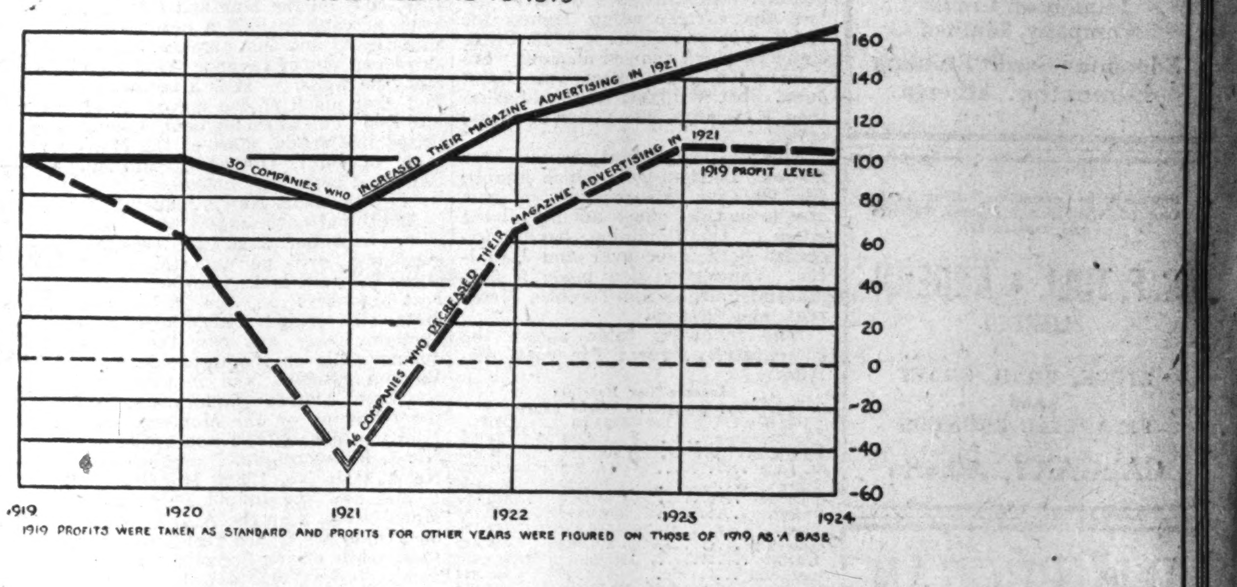
Advertising and Profits

UNDER this heading in the New York Times of July 1st, The Curtis Publishing Company gave some very interesting figures and charts based on a study made by The Ralph H. Jones Agency of New York, Cleveland and Cincinnati. These showed that advertisers who increased their purchases of advertising space during the business depression in 1921 suffered less from that depression and afterwards enjoyed a much quicker return to normal profits than did advertisers who decreased their advertising expenditures during that period.

COMPARISON OF TREND OF NET PROFITS
INDEX RELATIVE TO 1919



1919 PROFITS WERE TAKEN AS STANDARD AND PROFITS FOR OTHER YEARS WERE FIGURED ON THOSE OF 1919 AS A BASE

Above is their chart indicating the six-year profit performance of 30 companies who increased their advertising in 1921 (the year when the post-war depression had reached its lowest level). Compared with this, is the profit performance of 46 other companies who decreased their advertising during that year.

It is evident that the former group of advertisers not only minimized their loss during 1921, but that they more than regained their position the next year.

All national advertisers who issued profit and loss figures for 1921-1924 and who spent $150,000 or more in leading magazines in the United States during 1920 or 1921 were included in this study.

That the conclusions are thoroughly sound is further established by the fact that the products of the 30 companies who increased their advertising expenditures embrace no less than twenty different classifications.

National advertisers are facing similar conditions today. Many have already increased their appropriations. Others are discussing such a step. We entirely support the belief that firms who do increase their advertising expenditures will average consistently higher net profits than those who fail to take this opportunity afforded by present conditions. And furthermore, that those advertisers who take such action are bound to enjoy increasing profit possibilities in succeeding years.

MACLEAN'S
CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE

The Chatelaine
A Magazine for Canadian Women.

Combined Circulation 280,000: Reaching Every Fourth Urban Home

REEVES REPORT GIVES DETAILS OF ORE BODIES

Suspend Operations Due to Insufficient Power

The annual report of Reeves MacDonald Mines, controlled by The Pend Oreille Mines & Metals Co., shows that the parent company loaned Reeves $103,920 to enable development to proceed on the scale planned. During the year $141,019 was spent on account of development and $30,056 on account of new plant facilities.

The company's property consists of 64 mineral claims, approximately 2,278 acres, located ten miles from the Pend Oreille Mines & Metals, on the Canadian side of the international boundary in British Columbia, at the confluence of the Salmon and Pend d'Oreille Rivers. Operations were suspended early in July ostensibly on account of insufficient power.

Find New Ore Bodies

Excerpts from the report dealing with the development work for the fiscal year ended February 28, 1930, are as follows:

"The prospecting, geological mapping and surface trenching resulted in the finding of two important new ore bodies, the B.L. ore body and the Norcross ore body. Preliminary testing of the B.L. ore body by putting down three diamond drill holes 125 feet apart to a vertical depth of 100 feet each show this zone along 250 feet of its strike to have an average thickness of 26 feet and an indicated value of 1.9 per cent lead, 8.6 per cent zinc. The total length of this ore body has not yet been determined. The ore body has an average dip of 60 degrees, this would give a working distance of 840 feet on the dip of the vein between surface and the River Tunnel level. The outcrop of the Norcross ore body lies 500 feet westerly from the O'Donnell ore body and along the same strike, indicating a possibility of its being a continuation of the O'Donnell. One diamond drill hole put through the carbonate zone indicated a width of 30 feet and the values from the ore recovered were 2.7 ounces of silver, 7.9 per cent lead, 2.7 per cent zinc. The core recovery in this hole was not at all satisfactory due to the oxidized condition of the ore which was drilled close to the surface; however, the results, although not a definite proof of the values, fully justify drilling to test the extent of this ore body in the sulphide zone.

"The River Tunnel was advanced 3,545 ft. from March 1, 1929 to February 28, 1930, making the total distance 3,875 ft., besides this, five short crosscuts were put in with an aggregate distance of 104 ft. The average monthly advance was 304 ft. The Reeves ore zone was encountered in the position as previously shown by projection. This portion of the ore body is 772 feet vertically below the Reeves tunnel, thus allowing a distance on the dip of the vein of about 885 ft. between the two tunnels and 1,185 ft. below the apex of outcrop. The full extent of the ore on this level has not been opened up, but the ore area of 13,000 sq. ft. that has been sampled gives an average assay of 1.1 per cent lead, and 7.3 per cent zinc, or 8.4 per cent combined metals, which checks the grade of 8.3 per cent indicated by the sampling of the Reeves Tunnel and bore holes below it.

"Work in the O'Donnell Tunnel was continued from March 1 to May 14, and in this period completed 281.6 ft. of drifting, and 226 ft. of cross-cutting. This makes the total underground footage 1,025.6 ft. When cross-cuts were first driven it was found the main ore body lay irregularly in the hanging wall side of the drift and also an ore body of smaller dimensions was found in the foot wall zone. As a result of these conditions the main drift East was driven along a straight course independent of the ore, with the intention of testing the exact extent of the ore zone by cross-cutting and diamond drilling at regular intervals. This section is now in readiness for diamond drilling and until this is completed the total extent of the ore body is not known

Has Seven Ore Zones

"The company has now indicated seven ore zones, as follows:

(1) The River zone, which has been tested by diamond drilling and surface cuts.

(2) The MacDonald carbonate zone tested by drifting, cross-cutting and diamond drilling.

(3) The Reeves by numerous diamond drill holes, surface cuts, and the underground workings at Reeves Tunnel level, and at the River Tunnel level.

(4) The B.L. ore body by surface cuts and diamond drill holes.

(5) The Norcross by one open cut and one diamond drill hole.

(6) The O'Donnell by surface cuts and underground workings.

(7) The Prospect zone by surface and underground workings.

"The River Tunnel, when extended another 1,000 ft., will develop the B.L. Ore Body at a depth of 840 ft. on the dip below the outcrop, and when it is driven an additional 2,000 ft. it will open up the Norcross and O'Donnell ore bodies at a depth of approximately 500 ft. below the present workings.

"The results obtained during the year have considerably improved the position of the company as regards tonnage of ore that may be expected, and encourage further exploration of the lime beds, but the development of the new ore zones has not been advanced far enough to determine their dimensions or value, consequently, a reliable estimate of ore reserves cannot be made at present.

"The power used in the development work was derived from oil engines at considerable cost, owing to the haulage charges on the oil. In order that cheaper power should be available for larger scale development and future operations, the company made a survey of the Pend d'Oreille River and staked a power site adjacent to the property. The application is now before the comptroller of water rights who has reserved decision until the authorization held by conflicting interests expires, or is taken up."

Comparative Balance Sheets for Years Ended February 28

	1930	1929
Assets	$	$
Current:		
Cash	8,592	14,133
Bonds at cost	....	96,488
Accts. receivable	72	14,068
Supplies	4,874	7,672
	13,538	132,361
Deferred:		
Unexpired insurance	102	746
Development	200,263	59,244
Roads and trails	2,727	2,447
Preliminary exps.	1,628	1,850
Legal expense	3,605	.....
Deposit	3,267	.....
Fixed:		
Property acquired for share consideration	2,000,000	2,000,000
Prop. acquir. for cash	57,467	53,574
Payments on options	300	......
Plant and equipment	114,966	84,909
	2,397,863	2,334,131
Liabilities		
Current:		
Accts. payable	5,549	11,182
Payroll accrued	1,997	2,713
	7,546	13,895
Purchase obligation	....	33,840
Loan (Pend Oreille M&M Co.)	103,921	....
Capital stock:		
Com., 2,058,000 shs.	2,286,396	2,286,396
	2,397,863	2,334,131
Working Capital		
Current assets	13,538	132,361
Current liabilities	7,546	13,895
Working capital	5,992	112,466

Your Mining Stocks; Their Present Status

Seven Troughs
Premier Gold

Canadian Mines from A to Z in Crisp Weekly Reviews

What are the most promising mining stocks? Which ones are unattractive? The purpose of this series of analyses is to enable the investor to appraise his present holdings and to choose the most promising stocks to add to his list.

The Financial Post proposes to summarize the present position of every listed mining stock in Canada. The stocks chosen will be those quoted weekly in the table of mining stock quotations published in The Financial Post. Others will follow week by week until the entire list has been discussed.

In this series of articles no attempt will be made to publish other than facts and opinions based on those facts. The purpose of the series is not to arouse false hopes nor to create dissatisfaction with any stocks but frankly to analyze the present position of each stock and each mine.

PREMIER GOLD

Premier Gold Mining Co. offers possibilities as a speculation, at current prices of around $1 per share, unique among the mining stocks. It is paying 24 per cent return on the investment, which was earned during the past fiscal year, before depletion and depreciation writeoffs.

While the company's earnings from the Premier mine are doubtless diminishing, owing to the rapid depletion of the property, it is well fortified with cash, is well managed and has at least two new properties, the Prosperity and the Porter Idaho which are giving evidence of promise.

As a company whose policies are time-tried and above reproach, which has new properties coming into production, the element of speculation should offer greater inducement to investors willing to gamble than new companies with properties in the unproven class.

The total ore reserves of the Premier main property, which is recognized as fast nearing depletion, was 419,036 tons, assaying at $11.24 per ton, principally in gold, at the end of last year. sufficient to operate the mill at full capacity to about midsummer 1931. In addition there is the possibility of adding to these reserves. The liquid assets of the company are equivalent to approximately 35 cents per share, and as referred to previously the speculative element, offered by the company's new properties under development, are worthy of more consideration than new properties owned by untried organizations.

The first of the company's outside properties to reach production was the Prosperity group, in the Portland Canal mining division of British Columbia which is in the same general area as the Premier main group. Premier is interested in this property to the extent of 76 per cent while the remaining 24 per cent is owned by the Prosperity Mines syndicate.

Production, started last November, and to May 30, amounted to a gross smelter value of $288,583 or a net profit of $124,569, with increases each successive month. Now it is announced that initial production has been taken form ore encountered in development work, at the Porter Idaho property which adjoins the Prosperity, and in which Premier has a controlling interest.

The company also owns or has under option the entire capital of Silverado Consolidated property which is under development.

Premier's capitalization is $5,000,000 in $1 par value shares, all of which are outstanding. American Smelting and Refining Co. of New York, owns 52 per cent interest.

SEVEN TROUGHS

Seven Troughs Gold Mines, is a Nevada company, headed by Jay P. Graves, a former Canadian, who was interested in the formation of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co. The company is listed on Canadian exchanges and there is a large Canadian interest in the company.

As an investment, shares of the company cannot be considered out of the highly speculative class, as production has only just started and an opportunity has not been had to demonstrate what measure of success may be realized.

The property is a consolidation of a number of former producers totaling approximately 2,446 acres, three miles along the strike of the mineralized zone in the Seven Troughs district, Pershing county, Nevada. It is equipped with a mining development plant powered by Diesel engines.

In October, 1929, construction was started on a 200-ton daily capacity concentrating mill which was started in operation early in July.

Former operators developed the surface outcrops by means of shafts, crosscuts, winzes and drifts, but considerable trouble was encountered owing to the water, and the difficulty of pumping it. Upon organization of the present company, it was decided that a long adit tunnel driven in from a lower level to tap the previous workings would be the most tangible solution for opening up the lower ore bodies and providing an outlet for the drainage of the mine and at the same time make available water, so scarce and necessary to production operations.

On May 20, 1930, this new adit had been driven in approximately 7,500 feet from the portal on the mill level. The objective of this new tunnel was to reach the workings of the old Coalition mine. In September, 1929, the immediate objective of the tunnel was reached with the cutting of the Coalition vein, as well as two other parallel veins. Work since that date has consisted of drifting on these veins and putting up raises to the old workings.

No estimate of ore reserves has been published and little information is available as to what profit per ton or what the future possibilities are.

It is also apparent that the profit per ton would have to be high, if a 200 ton mill is going to earn any worth while the return on the relatively high capitalization, which is $6,000,000 in $1 par value shares authorized, $5,644,498 outstanding.

HURONIAN LEASES COOPER PROPERTY

John Knox, Jr., to Erect 75 Ton Cyanide Mill to Treat Ore

Cooper Gold Mines has announced the leasing of its property in Michipicoten area of Ontario to John Knox Jr.

Cooper Gold Mines is controlled by the Huronian Mining & Finance Co. which owns 95 per cent of the oustanding stock of the company and negotiated the lease. It was formerly controlled by the Pioneer Mining Corp. which was itself controlled by the Huronian Belt Co. Late in 1929, when the Huronian Mining & Finance was formed to take over the Huronian Belt Co. it also acquired the Pioneer Mining Corp. by exchanging one share in Huronian Mining & Finance for each five shares of Pioneer Mining Corp. held. Recent reference by the press to Pioneer's interest is in error as this company is now non-existent.

60,000 Tons Developed

The property consists of two groups, approximately 960 acres, located in township 26 range 23 about five miles from Wawa station on the Algoma Central Rly. The principal work has been carried out on the Jubilee break where 60,000 tons of ore averaging $7.50 in gold has been developed.

The Minto vein three quarters of a mile south of the Jubilee has 60,000 tons of ore blocked out averaging approximately $10 per ton in gold.

The lessee was formerly manager of the property and it is his intention to erect a cyanide mill of about 75 tons daily capacity at the Minto section of the property, and after treating the ore there, if thought advisable, start on the ore developed at the Jubilee section. Electric power for operations is available by the Algoma Power Co.

Early in 1929, a 20 ton test mill was erected on the Jubilee section of the property to bulk sample the ore developed. The lessee has use of any equipment on the property and it is believed that a greater profit will accrue by leasing, than by the company operating the property itself, owing to the overhead and management required.

Porter-Idaho Forwards 250 Tons Ore to Smelter

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA, B.C.—The major mining news of the month in the Portland Canal field, next to the Big Missouri announcement, centres around Porter-Idaho, from which property 250 tons of ore has gone forward to the Tacoma smelter. This is the first shipment made by Porter-Idaho since the property was taken over by Premier, and it is understood that this ore was taken out in preparing a few stopes for regular mining.

The Mount Boy management declines to issue any news of work in progress at that property beyond the fact that seventeen men are now employed on a programme that will keep them on the hill until winter. At present they are blocking out ore by drifting on the high-grade vein, with satisfactory results.

The Mountain Boy's neighbor, the Lucky Jim group, is now controlled by Montrealers, who plan to begin active development during August.

Conduits Co. Sales Equal Last Year's

It is said that sales of Conduit Co. are approximately equal sales for the same period of last year.

Since the close of the last fiscal year the company has redeemed 301 preferred shares, leaving 784 shares outstanding.

B. A. OIL DRILLING IN OKLAHOMA

It is officially reported that British-American Oil Producing Co., subsidiary of British American Oil Co. is drilling an additional well on its Oklahoma acreage. This is the second well reported, the other being a producer since early in April.

TRAIL ORE RECEIPTS

Ore receipts at Trail Smelter from July 15 to July 21, 1930 inclusive, and from January 1, 1930, to date, in tons.

Company's Mines	9,659	261,997
Other Mines	139	6,321
	9,798	268,318

Mining Inquiries

Sarnia Oil & Gas

Kindly furnish any information you may have on Sarnia Oil & Gas Co. I have been told that this company has wonderful opportunities.

Sarnia Oil & Gas Co. was incorporated in Ontario November 11, 1920. It owns leases on and is developing potential petroleum and natural gas properties in south western Ontario. The company also owns a lease in the Monarch field of Alberta and has control of the Merrian Process, an absorption system for the recovery of gasoline from gas.

The company was formed in 1920 by L. A. Wilson and associates to acquire and develop the south western Ontario potential gas field. In the fall of 1929 refinancing was arranged to permit the company extending its development programme. On its Ontario leases the company is obliged to pay from 1/10 to 1/8 royalty on the market production of oil and a royalty of $100 per well per year for any producing gas wells from which commercial production is taken.

The company also has royalty agreements in the Many Islands Lake field, of Alberta, to manufacture carbon black from gas. The basis of this agreement is ten per cent royalty to the well owner of the products produced. No production of any nature is being taken at the present time. The company's present drilling programme is being done under contract by an independent drilling concern.

Fourteen gas wells have been drilled on the company's property in the Sarnia field. These wells are estimated to have a combined open flow of 1,500,000 cu. ft. daily, but are shut in and no production is being taken. One well is drilling in Don Township, Lambton county, Ont.

As at March 1, 1930, the authorized common stock was $1,000,000 of $1 par value stock, of which $470,000 were outstanding. Late in 1929 400,000 shares of the company's stocks were underwritten at a graduated scale of prices totalling $287,000; 20 per cent of these shares have been taken up and a corresponding amount has come into the company's treasury. Under a pooling agreement, 260,000 shares are pooled, subject to change at the discretion of the shareholders concerned. The stock in 1930 has ranged from a high of $1.45 to a low of 50 cents a share and is now being sold at the low point.

The company has no funded debt. No balance sheet has been published. Officials state that sums for development work are being provided as required by the underwriter of the stocks.

Jay Copper-Gold

Can you give me any information about Jay Copper-Gold Mines? I hold a large number of shares and would like to know if the shareholders stand any chance of getting anything for the shares either now or in the future.

Jay Copper-Gold Mines, Ltd., was taken over in 1929 by the Calconda Mines, Ltd., in consideration of 410,000 shares in Calconda or on the basis of one new share for each ten Jay Cooper shares held.

Calconda was incorporated under a Dominion charter with a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares of no par value to take over the Jay Copper and finance its operations, but it has not been successful in this respect and is reported to be without funds to proceed. No work has been undertaken at the property for about two years, and previous work failed to show any commercial ore of importance. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 500 ft., where lateral work was carried out on the 200, 325, 400 and 500 ft. horizons, diamond drilling was also undertaken, but this, too, proved disappointing.

Bloom Lake

I would appreciate hearing from you in regards to the standing and possibilities of Bloom Lake Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

Bloom Lake Consolidated Mines, Ltd., is developing a gold prospect in Magnetawan, where surface work has been carried out and test pits sunk. A favorable report was made on the property by J. W. Morrison, consulting engineer, who advised that the property merited further exploration.

The company is without funds to carry out further work, but it has no liabilities and its properties are patented.

San Antonio, Central Patricia

Do you think that the stock of San Antonio is worth holding? I notice that the market price is lower than it was some time ago. Is this a reflection of latest operations? How is the 975-foot level standing up?

How soon should they strike the ore zone on the different levels of Central Patricia?

In our opinion, San Antonio Mines is one of the more interesting prospects being developed at the present time, and while it is much too early to form an opinion as to whether it will be a profitable producer, from present indications it is most interesting. The 975 horizon showed an extension of the ore body picked up on the upper levels, and is now being drifted on.

If we held this stock at the present time we would be disposed to await further development.

Central Patricia Mines is showing up very well for a prospect. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 500 ft., and cross-cutting has encountered the ore body on the 125, 250 and 375-ft. levels, and drifting is now taking place on these levels. On the 500 ft. level cross-cutting is under way toward the ore body. Ore encountered in drifting shows high values over drift width, but no estimate has been made of the ore reserves nor is this possible until considerable more work is done.

Doubling Up

Would you advise me to double up my holdings at current prices or sell what I hold? I own:

50 Sherritt-Gordon at $8.80.
20 Falconbridge at $9.
25 Dalhousie at $6.
500 Arno at 44c.
Which is the strongest

In our opinion, we see no particular attraction in doubling up your commitments on Sherritt-Gordon, Falconbridge, Dalhousie and Arno at the present time.

In our opinion, Sherritt-Gordon and Falconbridge have possibilities for long holds, but uncertain near-term earnings outlook causes us to suggest that new commitments be deferred for the time being, pending the appearance of evidence that substantial improvement in the metal market is imminent.

Goudreau Gold

A client of ours engaged in the business of winding up an estate, is very anxious to know if the stock of New Goudreau Gold Mines Ltd. has any value.

The new Goudreau Gold Mines Ltd., has its head office at 506 Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and it is a reorganization under an Ontario charter granted August 3, 1928, to take over the old Goudreau Gold Mines Ltd., on the basis of one share in the new company for each ten shares in the Goudreau Gold Mines Ltd. The new company also assumed a bonded indebtedness amounting to $270,000 issued by the old company.

However, since the present company is without funds it is now proposed to organize another new company, the name of which has not been decided upon. Development operations are proceeding at the property under an option agreement, and it is planned that by September 1 this option will be exercised and a new company formed. Shareholders in the present new Goudreau Gold Mines Ltd., will receive stock in the new company on a share-for-share basis. The new company is also to assume the $270,000 bonded indebtedness.

The company's property consists of 534½ acres in township 28, range 26, district of Algoma, and it is reported that apparently half a million dollars has been spent by former owners of the property in an endeavor to prove it up.

The shares of the company at the present time have no value nor is there a market for them. The only thing to do is to transfer the present shares into the new company when the official announcement is made and hope for the best.

Sudbury Basin

Please give me your opinion of Sudbury Basin Mines Ltd. Has the company good prospects?

In our opinion shares of Sudbury Basin Mines Ltd. hold very little attraction as an investment.

Indications to date by diamond drilling do not show that the property has any great potential value, but likely the future of the company will be largely governed by developments on the adjacent property of Treadwell-Yukon Mines which at present is meeting with considerable encouragement.

We can discover no valid reason for believing that the shares of this company will stage or sustain an important year's term advance. They are highly speculative in character and any possibilities must be in the nature of a long hold. Pending the appearance of evidence that substantial improvement in the metal market is imminent, we would prefer not to hold shares in this company.

ANALYSES AND TESTS
ARE YARDSTICKS OF QUALITY BUT ONLY PRACTICAL CHEMISTS AND ENGINEERS, WITH BROAD KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE, CAN INTERPRET AND APPLY THEM USEFULLY.
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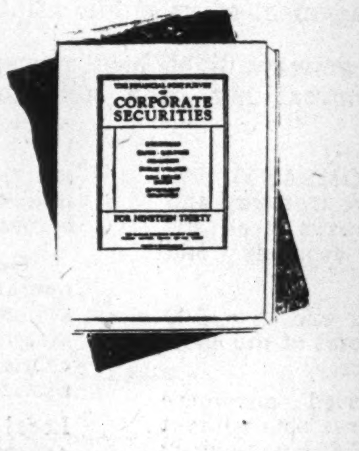

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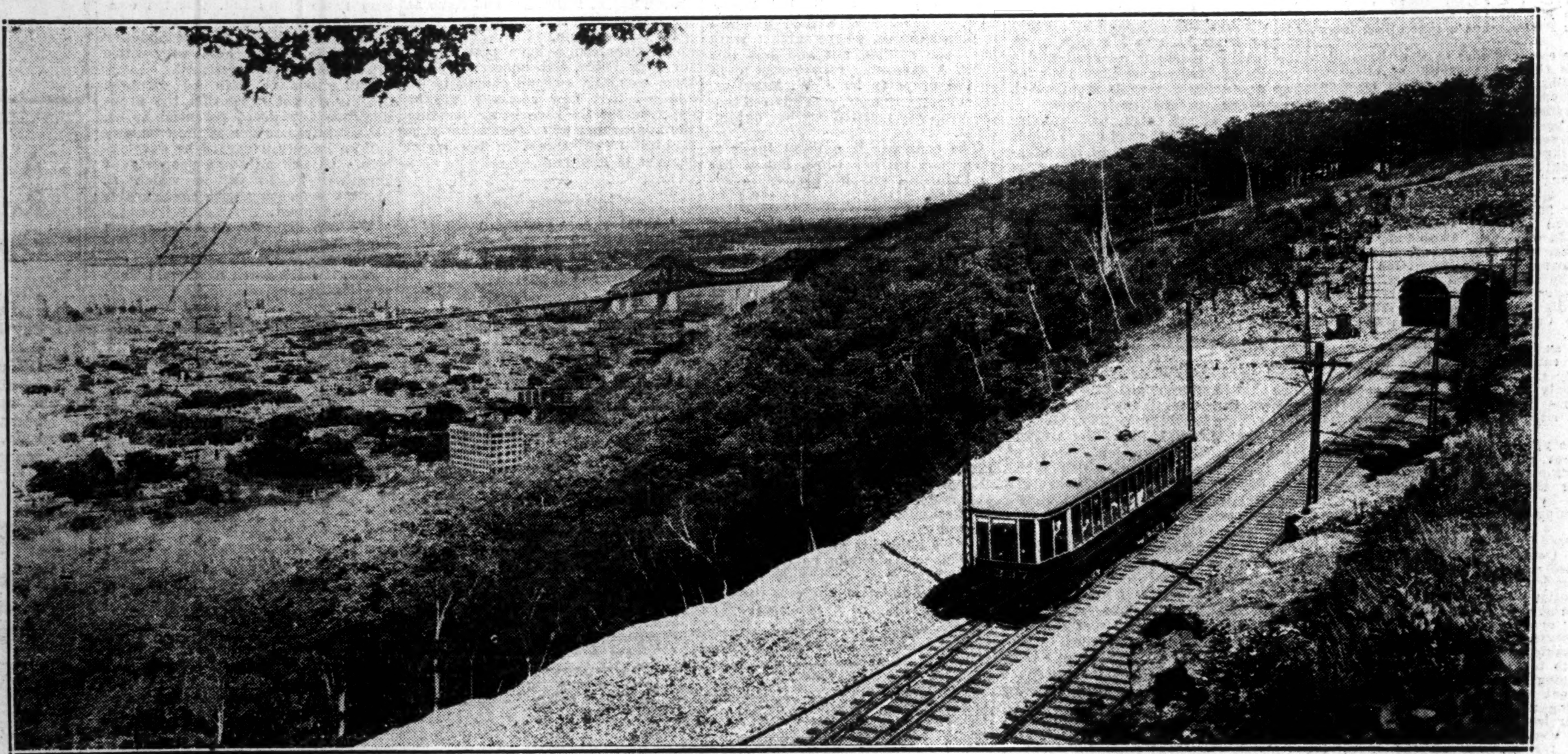
BUILDING A GREATER MONTREAL



Montreal's new mountain tramway line—the most recent evidence of the Montreal Tramways Company progressive service. Running from Mount Royal Avenue (at Park Avenue) to the upper end of Shakespeare Road, it makes more readily accessible to Montreal's citizens the beautiful park on "Mount Royal." A splendid view of the city is seen with the majestic St. Lawrence River and the new Montreal Harbour bridge in the background.

Servants of Opportunity

MONTREAL'S many natural advantages, which have brought it to the position of Canada's largest city, are greatly augmented by the far-visioned management of its public utilities.

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As partners in the city's progress, the public utilities are mighty servants of the opportunities Montreal offers to those who invest their talents and their capital in its commanding future.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY provides an alert and progressive tramway and bus service, meeting Montreal's need for mass mobility with efficiency, economy and despatch.

Its more than 1,000 street cars and over 100 auto buses move from 80 to 85 per cent of the city's entire population during peak hours.

Transfer passengers are carried anywhere throughout Montreal's tramway system without additional charge. In 1929, 340,366,603 passengers were transported by street cars, including transfers; 22,754,015 by auto bus—a total of 363,120,618. In 1929 there were 29,628,936 car miles run, and 4,163,085 bus miles.

The average tramway fare is 6.04 cents, comparable with 8.30 cents for United States cities of 25,000 population and over.

The Montreal Tramways Company pays an annual city rental of $500,000, besides all ordinary taxes, licenses and permits, as well as one-half the cost of snow removal on all streets where its tracks are laid. During 1929 the company paid the City of Montreal $1,152,010—an amount which plays an important part in the city's revenue, and hence indirectly beneficial to all Montreal citizens.

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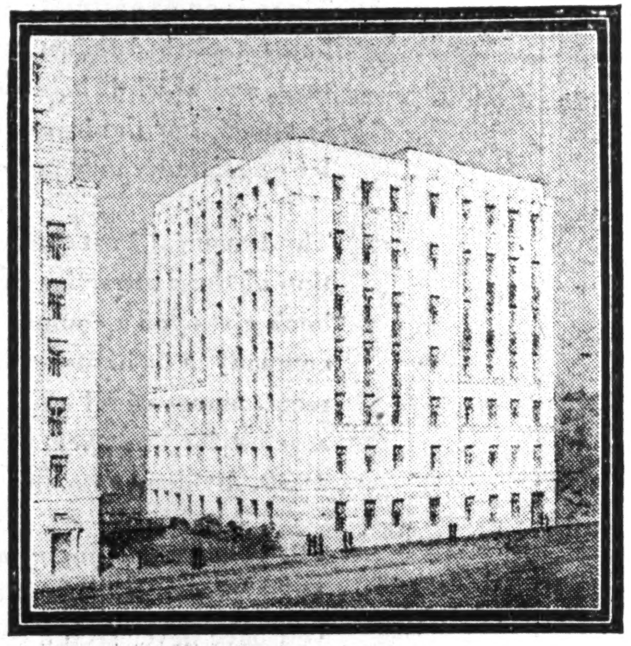
NO FACTOR is more important in accelerating and unifying the growth of a great city than its telephone service. Montreal enjoys one outstanding in its progressiveness and efficiency.

An evidence of this is that, due to the continued growth of long distance business in and out of Montreal, the Bell Telephone Company is erecting a new "Long Distance" building with a frontage of 107 feet immediately west of the new Beaver Hall headquarters.

The growth in telephone usage in Montreal has necessitated a steady year-by-year program of improvement in local service. In 1923 telephones in Montreal reached a total of 100,000. Today there are close upon 190,000 telephones in service, and Bell engineers are hopeful of the 200,000 mark before the end of 1930.

Out of this total, some 90,000 telephones are operated through twelve exchanges by the dial system. The change from manual to the automatic system continues daily and is being dramatically carried out without interruption of the normal service.

Local calls within the city area, of Montreal today average over 1,740,000 daily, and long distance calls over 5,000, to which should be added 2,150 daily calls to nearby points, which are handled by local operators. Some 4,800 telephone workers in Montreal are necessary for this stupendous task.



Architect's drawing of the new "Long Distance" building of the Bell Telephone Company shortly to be built—west of the present imposing Beaver Hall Building head office. It is the first unit of a much larger structure to be completed as required.

The telephone subscriber in Montreal (and in Toronto) is paying less for his service than in any other city in the world of equal size and development.

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DOMESTIC and industrial electric and gas needs of the city and district of Montreal are supplied by Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Consolidated—a company which has been one of the strongest and most useful servants in building a greater Montreal.

Population of Montreal in 1902 was 333,861. Today it is 1,224,659. This tremendous increase has demanded the utmost in efficient light, heat and power services, continuous maintenance of plant and equipment in excess of requirements.

Gas customers numbered 184,629 at the end of 1929. Today's electricity customers number 231,172—attributed to the increased efficiency of the service and periodical lowering of the rate, the most recent reduction being April last.

Domestic electric lighting rates have been reduced from 13½ cents a kilowatt hour in 1902 to 3 cents (graduating downwards to 1½ cents for quantity consumption) in 1930.

The city's requirements today for electricity amount to approximately 350,000 h.p. The company's resources, including the supplies purchased from other producers, aggregate over 565,000 h.p., and can be substantially increased.

Concentration of electric power resources available through the system of Montreal Light, Heat and Power gives Montreal and district unequalled opportunity for growth industrially. The average rate for electricity in Montreal is substantially lower than in any other similar industrial centre in Canada or the United States.

The Story of Montreal

One of a series of articles describing the city of Montreal. These public-spirited firms and institutions have made possible the series.

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"Maximum Return to Clients Per Dollar Invested"

AS CANADA GROWS SO GROWS MONTREAL